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ATA CLAIMS USSR ENCOUNTERING GROWING AFGHAN RESISTANCE

AU171040 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, January 17 (ATA)--The attempts of the Soviet aggressors to extend their military occupation all over Afghanistan are more and more coming up to the armed resistance of the insurgent forces although the occupation troops are exerting savage violence and terror.

Fierce clashes took place especially between the Afghan fighters and the Soviet occupation troops in the provinces of Bedakshan, Takhar and Kunduz, in which the Soviet aggressors have concentrated of late their military operations. From the different data, it comes out that they have had casualties and considerable material damage. Fighting occurred also in the province of Baaghlan near Kabul.

It is also informed that broad northeastern regions were fiercely bombarded recently by the Soviet artillery and tanks which caused numerous casualties among the inhabitants. The news agencies report that the situation in Kabul and in other main cities continues to be tense. The Soviet troops patrol the streets and control the main institutions, the Kabul airport included.

Desertion en masse from the Afghan Army continues. Many soldiers, together with their arms, join the insurgents. Meanwhile, the occupation authorities have intensified the attempts to disarm the military units and the population.

TRADE EXCHANGE DOCUMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE

AU162004 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 16 Jan 80 AU

[Text] A document on trade exchange for 1980 was signed in Tirana today between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the French Republic. Muzafer Ahmati, deputy minister of foreign trade, signed the document for Albania. (Bertrand Dusaux), director for Europe attached to the Foreign Affairs Ministry, signed for France. Attending the signing ceremony were Bashkim Pitarka, director of the Second Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and members of both delegations. Gabriel Lecomte, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

During its stay in Albania the delegation was received by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade. Attending the meeting were Muzafer Ahmati, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Bashkim Pitarka, director of the Second Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. The delegation was accompanied by Gabriel Lecomte, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

BTA DENIES SOVIET PLANS TO ATTACK YUGOSLAVIA VIA BULGARIA

AU171359 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU

["Somebody Needs These Fabrications"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 17 (BTA)--The French LE FIGARO MAGAZIN weekly has published, apparently at a suggestion of some interested circles, a commentary with a tale fabricated from the beginning to the end on "pulling up two mechanized divisions to Bulgaria's border region with Yugoslavia" with a view of an alleged "plan for attacking Yugoslavia via Bulgaria."

The lie was taken up in one or another slightly varied version by commentator-visionaries of the Belgian and the French television and by some Western newspapers.

The reference of Brussels LIBRE BELGIQUE to an "assessment made by NATO circles in Brussels of the situation in Yugoslavia" hints at the source of this information.

The fact that these mass media do not stop at intolerable capitalizations with the illness of the head of state of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, President Tito, in order to harm the relations between the socialist countries and to poison the international political climate, arouses not only pity but disgust.

The truth-twisters are well aware that there are no Soviet troops on the Bulgarian territory, that not two divisions but even two Soviet or Bulgarian soldiers have not been 'massed' in Bulgaria's frontier regions with Yugoslavia. [sentence as received] But somebody seems to need these fabrications.

Denying emphatically the provocational fabrications, we would like to recall here the words of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the Bulgarian State Council, on the foreign policy of our country. "There is nothing unclear in our foreign policy and our interrelations with the other countries, nothing ambiguious or of considerations of conjuncture... Our striving was and is to build our relations with Yugoslavia as relations with a socialist country, in the interest of our fraternal peoples, of peace and socialism in the Balkans."

Such is the consistent, principled and peaceful foreign policy pursued by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and it cannot be twisted by the uncleanly intentions of scribes spreading ill-intended fabrications. It was not for the first time that the adversaries of detente trumpet of concentration, in places and moments chosen by them, of Bulgarian troops. Reality, however, has always refuted these fabrications, as they are confuted now.

ZHIVKOV WISHES TITO 'SPEEDY RECOVERY,' LONG LIFE

AU161443 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 16 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Jan. 16 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, has sent the following telegram to Mr Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia:

"On behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and on my own personal behalf, I wish you a quick recovery and many more years of life in the name of the further prosperity of the Yugoslav peoples.

"I avail myself of the opportunity to express my conviction that the relations between our two socialist countries will keep on developing in a spirit of friendship and good neighborliness, in the interests of peace and socialism in the Balkans and the world."

UN ENVOY 'UNMASKS' U.S. AFGHAN 'PROPAGANDA'

AU122024 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 12 Jan 80 AU

[Text] New York, 12 (BTA correspondent)--Before the extra session of the UN General Assembly Mr Aleksandur Yankov, Bulgaria's permanent representative at the UN, expressed the vigorous disagreement of the Bulgarian Government with the involvement of the United Nations into the artificially created issue on the situation in Afghanistan. "Raising this question at the United Nations, [word indistinct] from a legal point of view, nor on the grounds of an impartial political assessment of its nature", said he.

"We maintain that every country holds the sovereign right to choose herself her own socio-economic and political system and to solve herself her internal and external policy problems, including the problems of self-defense, in compliance with the generally approved norms of the international law and Article 7, chapter 2 of the JN Charter. Moreover, we cannot ignore the vigorous objections made repeatedly by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan both before and during the sittings of the Security Council as well as the speech of the Afghan foreign minister, Mr Shah Mohammad Dost, before this session", Mr Yankov continued.

"Disregard for these considerations will lead to an interference on the part of the United Nations in the internal affairs of a UN member-country", emphasized the Bulgarian representative.

He also dwelled on the counterrevolutionary provocations against Afghanistan instigated, engineered and supported by the internal reactionary forces and the imperialist and hegemonist circles.

Unmasking the role of Pakistan, turned with the help of the USA and China into a launching ground for the organization and unfolding of the counterrevolutionary armed actions against Afghanistan, the Bulgarian representative pointed out that under the created dangerous situation the revolutionary government of Afghanistan has resorted to its "legal right to self-defense, proceeding from its sovereignty turning to a friendly neighboring country for political, economic and military aid to intercept the foreign-instigated armed provocations on the territory of Afghanistan."

Mr Yankov unmasked the slandering propaganda campaign of the West aimed at showing the Soviet aid to Afghanistan in the light of an "armed intervention" and "violation" of the principles of non-interference. "We resolutely denounce these allegations", said Mr Yankov, emphasizing that the aid to Afghanistan was rendered in compliance with the legal request for defence of the revolution, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan.

He noted at the same time that the slandering campaign also aims at deceiving the other developing countries, at frustrating their efforts to oppose imperialism and hegemonism. The Bulgarian representative said that the help rendered to Afghanistan in defence of the revolution in that country is wrongly interpreted by certain circles as a blow to the principles of non-alignment.

"The contribution and every effort of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, including Bulgaria, to help the national liberation movements and the countries fighting to consolidate their political and economic independence are generally known and cannot be twisted by ill-intended fabrications", said Mr Yankov.

Mr Yankov pointed out further that those who have the least right to lecture on the international law because their moves of interference in the internal affairs of other states and of defence of despotic regimes are really notorious, are the most arrogant in their hypocricy and duplicity.

He dwelled on the dangerous politics and position of the USA whose moves for "surviving [as received] the spirit of the cold war and its hostile campaign against Afghanistan are nothing but a propaganda camouflage aimed to conceal and justify the series of acts which could gravely exacerbate the international tension." He pointed out as examples of these acts the deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the freezing of the SALT II ratification, the arming of Pakistan and other countries, the seeking of new military bases, the setting up of swift deployment force corps in different parts of the world, and last but not the least, the progressing alliance with China, which widely opens the doors to placing at Beijing's disposal the most improved military technologies and arms.

The representative reaffirmed in conclusion the full support and solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the people of Afghanistan.

NEWSPAPERS APPROVE BREZHNEV'S PRAVDA INTERVIEW

AU141921 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 14 Jan 80 AU

["Unity of Words and Deeds"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 14 (BTA)--"The Soviet Union in Mr L.I. Brezhnev's replies to a correspondent of the PRAVDA newspaper indicates the only possible road to peace and international security, to detente and disarmament", the RABOTNICHESKO DELO morninger emphasizes in a commentary. "This is the policy of peace and friendship between the nations, of honest negotiations on an equal footing, observing the principle of equal security, a policy of peaceful co-existence, of respect for the irrevocable right of the peoples to build up their national independence, social and economic progress."

On the same subject TRUD notes editorially that the striving for foreign lands and wealth is alien to the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union. Its policy has always been characterized by all-round and selfless assistance to the oppressed nations and countries, to those fighting for the national and economic freedom.

The paper points out that against the policy of force, blackmail and hegemonism of the ruling top crust in the USA stands the policy of the Soviet Union of blending political detente with military detente, of reducing the military confrontation in Europe and the world, of strengthening confidence between the nations. "The Soviet Union stands firm on the position of negotiations on the principle of equality and equal security. Inter-state relations should be built up on this principle", the TRUD paper concludes.

Under the headline "The Peoples Know the Truth" the OTECHESTVEN FRONT newspaper carries an editorial on the reply given by Mr Brezhnev to the slanders spread with respect to the USSR in connection with the events in Afghanistan. It is pointed out that the leader of the Soviet state has once again stressed the invariability of Soviet foreign policy. As the paper writes, it is directed towards detente and disarmament, towards the establishment of a climate of trust and cooperation in international relations.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSIONAL TRADE DELEGATION

AU151119 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 15 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has received the U.S. congressional delegation led by Charles Vanik, chairman of the subcommittee on trade of the U.S. House of Representatives. Certain issues of bilateral relations, cooperation in the sphere of trade and some topical problems of the international situation were discussed. Atanas Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly and Jack Perry, U.S ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

[Sofia BTA in English at 1337 GMT on 15 January, reporting on the meeting between Zhivkov and the U.S. congressional delegation, notes that "after the meeting the delegation left Bulgaria."]

ADDITIONAL COVERAGE OF VISIT BY CPSU'S RUSAKOV

Dimitrov Order Bestowed

AU161530 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 16 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has awarded the Georgi Dimitrov order to Konstantin Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary.

The highest order of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was awarded to Konstantin Rusakov for his efforts toward the construction of the socialist society in the USSR, for his personal contribution to developing and strengthening of the comprehensive cooperation and coming together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, and in connection with his 70th birthday.

Our first party and state leader fraternally greeted Comrade Konstantin Rusakov and said:

Our people knows you as a loyal son of the CPSU, who has devoted his entire life to the historic mission of the CPSU. By awarding you with the Dimitrov order we once again want to stress your efforts toward developing the relations between the two countries, and to express our deep gratitude for everything you are doing for this historic coming together between our peoples, parties and countries.

Comrade Konstantin Rusakov thanked the BCP Central Committee and the State Council for the high evaluation of his contribution to the CPSU'S great work and the comprehensive development of the Bulgarian-USSR friendship.

Being awarded with this high distinction is connected first of all with the Leninist party, stated Comrade Konstantin Rusakov. The name of Georgi Dimitrov is dear to every communist.

Comrade Konstantin Rusakov was cordially greeted also by comrades Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Nacho Papazov, and Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Sofia City Committee first secretary. Dimitur Zhulev and Nikita Tolubeyev, the two countries' ambassadors, attended the ceremony.

Afterwards Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of Konstantin Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Conference on Cooperation Held

AU162014 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Jan 80 AU

[Text] On 16 January in Sofia, a conference on developing the friendly relations between the BCP and CPSU local organs took place. The conference was opened by Comrade Grisha Filipov.

Reports on the tasks related to further strengthening and perfecting the cooperation were read by Dimitur Stanishev and Konstantin Rusakov, secretaries of the two central committees.

The conference was attended by Georgi Atanasov and Misho Misher, BCP Central Committee secretaries, and representatives of the two parties' central committee; representatives of republican, Kray, Oblast and city CPSU committees, and okrug, city and municipal committees of the BCP; and representatives of the National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship. Leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations and leaders of Bulgaria's ministerial organizations also took part in the conference.

A broad friendly exchange of experience related to the work of the local party organs for implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 11th BCP Congress took place at the conference. The participants exchanged opinions on further developing and strengthening the cooperation and increasing its businesslike nature and effectiveness. They reviewed the basic trends of the relations and analysed their contents and forms.

Concrete recommendations for further perfecting the cooperation were made.

The meeting of the two parties representatives took place in an atmosphere of traditional cordiality, friendship and fraternity.

The participants in the conference today laid a wreath at the Dimitrov mausoleum and paid respect to the coffin of Georgi Dimitrov, the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people.

Wreaths were also laid at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the founder of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The ceremony was attended by Dimitur Stanishev and Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretaries; Konstantin Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; and Dimitur Zhulev and Nikita Tolubeyev, the two countries' ambassadors.

Reception Hosted by Zhivkov

AU162055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 16 Jan 80 AU

[Text] On 16 January, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, gave a reception at the Boyana residence for the participants in the conference on questions of developing relations between the BCP and CPSU local organs.

The reception, which took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Vladimir Bonev and Nacho Papazov.

Konstantin Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and the Bulgarian and USSR participants in the conference also attended the reception.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Konstantin Rusakov proposed toasts to further developing and strengthening the fraternal relations between the BCP and the CPSU.

Departure of Rusakov

AU171055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Konstantin Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, who paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, has left the country.

At Sofia Airport he was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev and Georgi Atanasov, secretaries of the BCP Central Committee, and by responsible officials of the BCP Central Committee. Soviet Ambassador to Bulgaria Nikita Tolubeyev was also present.

CPSU'S PONOMAREV AWARDED DIMITROV ORDER

AU161531 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 16 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree awarding Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate-member and Central Committee secretary, with the Georgi Dimitrov Order for his merits in developing the relations and cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU, in strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement, for his contribution to the Marxist-Leninist theory and in connection with the 75th birthday.

BRIEFS

RADIO COOPERATION WITH GDR--A working plan on cooperation between the GDR and the Hungarian radios in 1980-81 has been signed by Rudi Singer, chairman of the GDR radio, and Ivan Hars, chairman of Hungarian radio. The exchanges of popular programs and the joint production of programs will continue in the future, and special attention will be paid to the anniversary of liberation from fascism, the two party congresses and national days. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD]

CARTER, BRZEZINSKI RESPONSIBLE FOR GRADUAL DECLINE IN DETENTE

LD122010 Prague CTK in English 1708 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Carter's arrival to the White House has meant a gradual, but systematic decline from realistic standpoints and an orientation toward worsening U.S.-Soviet relations, RUDE PRAVO said on Saturday [12 January] in a commentary on the U.S. return to its old strategy from the position of force.

The group around Brzezinski, whose influence on President Carter is particularly strong, is working systematically and purposefully for the worsening of international relations, for a return to the cold war. This group is pursuing mainly the interests of the military-industrial complex and the anti-communist centrals.

To the fore of the interest of American imperialism is the Middle East, both for its strategic position and tremendous oil resources, and for the role it is playing in the global strategy, the paper says and continues:

The United States would like to form a new ring of bases which would allow it to pursue its imperialist interest in this sensitive area.

The new bases should close the gap in the strategic wing of bases against the Soviet Union. These plans found themselves in a difficult situation following the international assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan. This explains the clamour which we can hear in the West, a clamour expressing fading hopes.

U.S. SEEKS NATO SUPPORT FOR ANTI-USSR MEASURES

LD162254 Prague in English to Great Britain and Europe 1630 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The White House is remarkably active right now in an effort to gain the support of other NATO states in its current drive against the Soviet Union, and it seems that the anti-Soviet measures adopted up to now are not enough, no matter how dangerous they are to the world peace and security of nations. Apparently, new steps are to be taken shortly and that is why the NATO Council met so hastily in Brussels last Tuesday and the American under secretary of state, Warren Christopher, has been touring West Europe and has already been to London, Rome and, on Wednesday, Bonn.

The United States is trying to increase NATO's influence on the Middle East, Africa and other non-European regions. Especially dangerous are the American plans for a military blockade of the Persian Gulf, which is somewhat alarming even for Washington's allies in Europe. The West German DPA news agency, quoting government sources, reports Bonn's concern over the potential harsh consequences of such a move. Bonn recommends that Washington assume a more moderate stand on this issue.

However, President Carter, who can be so easily manipulated by reactionary circles at home, may enforce the blockade despite the warning from West Germany. Moreover, the United States is also trying to involve the EEC countries in its economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. Political observers who have been covering the EEC foreign ministers' session in Brussels have agreed nonetheless that a coordinated approach--one acceptable to the United States that is--could be hard to find.

West Germany, France and Italy are far more economically bound to trade with the Soviet Union than the United States is. The German Federal Republic and Italy, for example, are vitally interested in supplies of Soviet natural gas.

There is yet another step Carter has voted to take, a boycott of the 1980 summer Olympics in Moscow. However, so far only Britain of all the Western states has accepted Carter's invitation, while the Olympics committees of practically all Western countries have flatly rejected such an idea. Carter's current political line is described as the biggest adventurism America has witnessed since the times of Truman and Eisenhower. Being a serious threat to detente the American President's latest stand could easily lead to a war conflict of unfathomable consequences.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES DISCUSS RESULTS OF UNGA SESSION

LD170003 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A 2-day joint session of the foreign committees of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations of the Federal Assembly, which started in Prague today, is discussing the proceedings and results of the 34th session of the UN General Assembly.

As stated in a report presented by Milos Vejvoda, deputy minister of foreign affairs, there were two contradictory trends of development in the world evident at the General Assembly session: The peace initiative of socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union, and the constant attempt of some capitalist states and China to reverse or at least to slow down the relaxation of international tension.

Deputies paid tribute to the work of our delegation which, despite the initial opposition of capitalist countries, asserted at the UN General Assembly the discussion of a Czechoslovak proposal for a declaration on international cooperation for the achievement of disarmament. The adoption of this document by 116 votes is a great success for Czechoslovak foreign policy, deputies stated.

TITO'S CONDITION REPORTEDLY IMPROVING

AU161258 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Unsigned report in the column "From the World": "Condition Has Improved"]

[Text] This Saturday Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito underwent surgery of the arteries on his left leg. According to the physicians' report released by the TANJUG agency, the surgery has achieved a temporary improvement of the condition of the Yugoslav president's health.

STROUGAL RECEIVES MONTENEGRIN PREMIER CEMOVIC

LD161156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 16 (TANJUG)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal today received Provincial Premier of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Montenegro Momcilo Cemovic. Cemovic heads a Montenegro delegation on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

During the talk, Strougal and Cemovic assessed as favourable Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations, especially economic. They noted the existence of broader possibilities for promoting bilateral economic cooperation whose annual value now exceeds one billion dollars.

The Czechoslovak premier asked Cemovic to convey to President Tito Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak's and his own greetings and best wishes for a speedy recovery.

FINANCE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD160052 Prague CTK in English 2013 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Finance Minister Leopold Ler ended on Tuesday his two-day official friendly visit to Hungary, at the invitation of Hungarian Finance Minister Lajos Faluvegi.

He had talks with Hungarian representatives on topical economic and financial questions concerning relations between the two countries.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH BULGARIAN TRADE UNION LEADER

LD162321 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, held talks in Prague today with the delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, headed by its chairman, Liliyana Dimitrovova. They assessed mutual experiences from the sphere of the social policy and questions pertaining to further cooperation between the trade union centers of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

STROUGAL PRESENTS ORDER OF THE REPUBLIC TO ANDREJ BARCAK

LD161616 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak has awarded the Order of the Republic to Minister of Foreign Trade Andrej Barcak on the occasion of his 60th birthday and in recognition of many years of economic and political activity.

The high state distinction was presented to Barcak in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today by Federal Premier Ljubomir Strougal. He paid tribute to Andrej Barcak's meritorious work in important economic and state posts as well as to this role in the construction of a socialist society in Czechoslovakia.

MEASURES TO REDUCE ECONOMIC BUREAUCRACY OUTLINED

AU160200 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Jan 80 p 3 AU

[Article by Frantisek Zdobina: "This Time Comprehensive Measures: A New Round in the Struggle for Reducing the Managerial and Administrative Apparatuses"]

[Summary] Sometimes it seems that the struggle against the overblown and growing bureaucracy is in vain. In the last 7 years alone the bureaucracy of the general directorates of economic production units increased 9.4-12 percent; the general directorates of the 36 industrial and construction economic production units now employ more than 15,000 people.

"Systematically and Prudently"

"There have been several efforts and actions which endeavored to reduce the managerial and administrative apparatus. We still remember the appeals that tens of thousands of people should transfer from offices to production sites, the large number of resolutions and the even more frequent promises; yet the results corresponded neither to the plans nor the exerted effort. Those who 'left by the door, creeped in by the window' some time later or found a similar job in another institution. According to some mysterious law of multiplication the bureaucracy continues to grow. It is estimated that in the course of the last 9 years it has increased threefold, owing to new returns, all kinds of reports, surveys and the like.

"The proposals to halt the flood of red tape and the manpower that it floats are manifold. Some of them are very resolute--to close down the offices, reduce the number of employees without any great fuss and to send the reports and returns only after the second or third reminder."

Yet we should recall the words of Comrade Gustav Husak at the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session that the work of the bureaucracy must be examined systematically and their number reduced with prudence.

The problem under discussion is not a uniquely Czechoslovak problem and is also being studied in other industrially advanced states. Political economists stress that the influence of directives on the transfer of the labor force should not be overestimated but that the influence of economic and political instruments should be reinforced.

"The Trend and its Limits"

The growth of the bureaucracy is a universal trend; connected with the intensification of the division of labor and the increasing complexity of the production process. The question is, however, whether the growth corresponds to the situation in employment and--if it does not--how the correct proportions can be restored.

The answer is contained in the draft budget for 1980 which states that in 1980 the number of technical-economic employees (including the state administration) will decrease 2-10 percent, compared with 1979.

"One does not have to possess the capacity to read thoughts to sense what now comes to the mind of many a reader: If the previous efforts at reducing the bureaucracy ended ingloriously, will not the new plan also see a similar end?

"We do not indulge in illusions, not everything will run smoothly. The people who will be chosen to leave will not always agree with that; that is not only an assumption but a certainty backed by sociological research, which proves that most people are opposed to forced changes of their jobs. Economic propaganda and all political work should anticipate that phenomenon and be prepared for it in time. There are many arguments speaking in favor of a reduced bureaucracy and they will be even more effective if propaganda succeeds in linking them with the embarkation of our economy upon that path of intensification and with pointing out the practice in the capitalist states where the reduction of the bureaucracy is coupled with unemployment. In our country--which perhaps does not have to be stressed at all--no one has such worries."

The reduced bureaucracy will also force the managerial employees to change the division, organization and contents of work, measures that are not exactly popular.

"With a Firm Program"

We have already attained some successes in the struggle for a more productive and cost-efficient administration, especially in the second half of the seventies when the government stipulated binding limits for the number of employees in the bureaucracy.

"Deplorably, even in this case the achieved results have a 'but;' Some organizations circumvented the instructions to reduce the bureaucracy and simply alloted the employees they were to part with under the heading of other activities."

To make headway in halting the growth of the bureaucracy, additional measures thus had to be considered. "A number of them have been prepared and they should go into force and become effective at the beginning of the Seventh 5-Year Plan."

"The Most Important Principles"

"--In regulating the development of the number of technical-economic employees, the role of the state executive plan--which will be even more precise in determining the limits for the number of employees of individual central organs, by making the limit a binding task--is being reinforced.

"--At the central and lower links of management, binding norms for the number of employees in selected activities will be in force. A parallel plan-based rationalization of the technical-economic processes, activities and operations will also be carried out. (For the sake of precision and a uniform method, the group of technical-economic employees also comprises employees working in management and administration, education, culture, the health sector, other specialists working in the non-production sphere and creative workers in science, research and development.)

"--Non-observance of binding indexes concerning the share of technical-economic employees in the overall number of employees will be penalized on the basis of the law on national economic planning.

"--As far as the creation of the norms for the number of employees is concerned, let us mention at least that by the end of 1982 binding norms will be declared for the following activities and operations: Technical-economic planning, finances, bookkeeping, personnel matters and social care.

"--The principles further envisage that in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan standardized organizational structures and pattern-based organizational regulations and work processes will be introduced in all organizations. That will be another opportunity to inquire into the numbers of the staffs, the expediency of the existing organizational structures and the staffing of individual bodies and posts.

"--The quality, composition and the work of the managerial and administrative apparatuses and of the technical-economic employees should be affected particularly by the rules that are being prepared concerning the regulation of remuneration and of the wage funds. It is envisaged that in the event of overfulfillment of the number of technical-economic employees stipulated by the plan, the available volume of wage funds will not increase but will be reduced (!). [paragraph continues]

"The number of pertinent employees will be one of the decisive indexes for granting annual bonuses to the leading workers of the economic production units and enterprises and to the heads of intra-enterprise formations. In organizations that show savings in comparison with the set number, the unused wage funds will be paid out as bonuses, especially in those formations that contributed to the savings."

The principles will be further elaborated and defined with greater precision. Some of their aspects, especially those pertaining to wages and bonuses, are reminiscent of the Shchekino movement. The development of initiative, along with the above principles, could thus help us to reduce the administrative apparatus.

"The measures that follow from the principles are not attractive at first sight, but it suffices to think a little to make their true value--based on management by the plan, backed by norms and the stimulation of rationalizing efforts and considering material interest--stand out.

"The sum total of all this means that the struggle for the quality of management is being conducted on a well-considered basis as never before."

FINANCIAL, PRODUCTION SHORTFALLS CITED IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

AU151435 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 10 Jan 80 p 3 AU

[Article by Eng Bozena Kuklova of the Czechoslovak State Bank: "Agricultural Enterprises in the Light of Finances; Preliminary Economic Results for the Year 1979"]

[Summary] The state farms and united agricultural cooperatives planned for 1979 an increase of 9 percent in plant production and an increase of 3.6 percent in animal production over their 1978 levels. Their actual results in 1979 were affected by the weather conditions. The state farms and the united agricultural cooperatives harvested 8,025,000 tons of cereals, which was 1,494,000 tons or 15.7 percent less than in 1978. On the other hand, they harvested almost 1 million tons of corn grain, which is more than ever before.

"Economic Results of the United Agricultural Cooperatives"

"According to the preliminary results for last year, plant production declined by 7.7 percent in comparison with 1978 and gross animal production increased by only 0.5 percent. In terms of permanent prices, the decline in gross agricultural production represents Kcs1.8 billion, which is a 3.5 percent drop. The shortfall in gross agricultural production is even more pronounced when it is compared with the plan--it amounts to an 8.9 percent shortfall."

In the financial sphere, the lower production results are reflected in the performance of the agricultural enterprises, which declined 1.2 percent in comparison with 1978 and failed to meet the planned level by 6.4 percent. The drop in production is not reflected in a corresponding decline of costs. The costs increased 2 percent in comparison with 1978, as planned.

"The decline in performance with the simultaneous increase in costs reduces the economic effectiveness of the reproduction process. To create Kcs100 worth of performance, Kcs96.15 was spent in overall costs, which is Kcs2.98 more than in 1978. Material costs accounted for Kcs1.92 and labor costs for Kcs0.63 of this increase in per-unit costs.

"Although labor productivity dropped slightly below the 1978 level, average remuneration per employee increased 1.1 percent. The growth rate of average earnings, however, slowed down markedly in comparison with the preceding years.

"The profit created, Kcs4.4 billion, signifies a considerable failure to meet the plan (by 40.2 percent) and a substantial decline in comparison with 1978 (by 32.3 percent). Because cooperatives use funds of their own to reinforce economic results, they have Kcs2.2 billion--or 27.3 percent--less at their disposal for distribution than in 1978."

The profit is higher than that of the bad harvest year of 1976, but the subsidies from the state budget have been limited and the subsidies from the reserve funds of the cooperatives have also declined. More than 25 percent of the total number of united agricultural cooperatives have not created enough resources for the tax levy and the necessary contribution to funds, and will "show exceeded distribution of economic results for the year 1979." In this group of cooperatives, the share of loans in floating assets will reach 35.9 percent, which is 6.9 percent more than in 1978, whereas in the other cooperatives it will reach 12.7 percent, which is an increase of 2.4 percent. The number of cooperatives that can do without operating credits throughout the year is rapidly declining; in 1979 this applied to 162 cooperatives, which is 9 percent of their total number.

"Economic Results of the State Farms"

"Just as was the case with the united agricultural cooperatives, gross agricultural production of the state farms decreased 3.2 percent in comparison with 1978: Plant production decreased 6.5 percent and gross animal production 0.6 percent. The planned tasks were fulfilled in either plant production or in animal production--the overall underfulfillment amounted to 9.8 percent.

"The preliminary financial results for the year 1979 show that Kcs108.19 had to be spent in order to create Kcs100 worth of performance, of which material costs accounted for KCs71.58 and labor costs for Kcs29.28. In comparison with 1978, performance decreased 1.3 percent while the costs slightly increased (by 0.4 percent), so that the costs per Kcs100 worth of performance increased Kcs1.77."

Due to the lower agricultural production, the planned performance was underfulfilled by 7.9 percent while the planned costs were slightly overfulfilled, by 0.6 percent. The loss in state farms is compensated for from the state budget.

"One hundred and ten state farms out of the total number of 162 exceeded the distribution of economic results for 1979 by Kcs0.9 billion." The solution of this situation will be very complicated because the financial reserves of the farms concerned are virtually exhausted.

"In comparison with 1978, labor productivity in state farms (measured in terms of performance per employee) decreased 0.5 percent while average wages increased 2 percent."

The change in floating assets is covered fully by operating credits, which increased 17.6 percent in comparison with 197 and whose share in financing the floating assets amounts to 40.6 percent--3.4 percent more than the year before.

"A number of problems still exist in insuring the development of agricultural production. The intensity of agricultural production is being increased only from the viewpoint of the means invested in production; from the viewpoint of production results it is deteriorating. Labor productivity is stagnating and production profitability is on the decline. The volume of financial resources for insuring expanded production is decreasing not only in relation to the production means but also in absolute terms."

Besides national causes, the lower economic results of agricultural enterprises in 1979 were also caused by internal shortcomings. The elimination of those shortcomings represents a potential reserve for increasing agricultural production and its effectiveness.

FIELD GRAIN PROBLEMS AFFECT LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

LD142211 Prague CTK in English 1713 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Removal of the disproportion between crop and livestock production, requiring high feedstuff imports, is one of the most important tasks of Czechoslovak agriculture which is emphasized also in this year's plan.

From 1970, livestock production was rising roughly twice as fast as crop production. Highest increases were recorded especially in pig breeding which, however, demands large quantities of grain feed. Although the production of cereals showed good results on the whole, feedstuffs remained a complex problem.

Therefore (?agricultural) enterprises are enjoined this year to raise gross farm production by 7.2 percent over 1979, crop production by 16.9 percent. Good preconditions for the fulfillment of the planned harvest of 11 million tons of grain have been prepared during the sowing in autumn. Only once--in 1978--came Czechoslovakia close to this quantity when 10.95 million tons were harvested.

Greater attention will be paid to maize production which, despite bad weather last year, had average yields of more than five tons per [word indistinct].

Last year's roughage yields were relatively good, and a four-percent increase in production is planned for this year. The acreage of root crops for feeding purposes will increase.

Livestock production will focus on cattle breeding, with the number of cattle rising by 0.7 percent, of which cows by [figure indistinct] percent. Average milk (?yields are) to go up to [figure indistinct] litres a year, average production of feedlot cattle will rise by 16 thousand tons, i.e. 3.2 percent in comparison with last year, milk purchases by 110 million litres, i.e. 2.3 percent.

These intentions are also supported by an increase in the purchasing prices of all cattle breeding [words indistinct]. The beginning of this (?year) on the other hand, slower increases are planned in the production of pigs and poultry for slaughter in view of the necessity to cut the consumption of grain feeds.

Supplies by small-scale producers and breeders, using means unsuitable for large-scale production, are to help satisfy the need for livestock products, and will therefore be given greater support.

AFGHANISTAN GRATEFUL FOR GDR SOLIDARITY, AID

LD162220 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, has paid tribute to the GDR's solidarity with the people of Afghanistan, especially since the beginning of the new phase of the revolution. During a friendly meeting the chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister asked GDR Ambassador Kraft Bumbel to convey heartfelt thanks for this solidarity to Erich Honecker, all party and state leadership members and the entire GDR people.

He was particularly impressed by the solidarity consignment from the GDR which had recently arrived. It was financed by donations from the population and consists of medicines, medical equipment, blood plasma and food concentrates.

FISCHER STRESSES INTEREST IN 'NORMAL RELATIONS' WITH FRG

LD161028 Hamburg DPA in German 0937 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has strongly stressed the GDR's interest in "normal" relations with the Federal Republic. In the East Berlin magazine DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK, he stressed that, since the conclusion of the Basic Treaty, relations between the GDR and Federal Republic had become "more normal" and they had occasioned fewer disruptions of detente. The Federal Government also had to recognize that it could not withdraw from "normal" relations with the GDR; any change in relations is possible on the basis of international law.

The international agreements concluded "on the basis of peaceful coexistence" formed a working basis. These should be strictly respected. The GDR's attitude was thus clear and visible at a glance to everyone, Fischer said, according to the Information Bureau of West Berlin. The GDR would in future do all it could to make relations between the two German states "a building block for a structure of European and international peace." To what extent this was achieved depended on the Federal Republic.

SCHMIDT'S POLICY TOWARD PRC APPLAUDED

LD161306 Hamburg DPA in German 1131 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The official East Berlin magazine DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK has favorably assessed the Federal Government's policy on China. In its relations with the PRC, the Federal Government had been guided by the FRG's special strategic position at the junction between the opposed military alliances, as well as by the demands of its Ostpolitik. The Moscow Treaty and the Federal Republic's other treaties with socialist states had likewise been influential in this respect.

According to the Information Bureau of West Berlin today, the magazine praised Federal Chancellor Schmidt for not having allowed the Chinese leaders to draw him into "attacks hostile to detente against the USSR and against the positive changes in Europe."

Foreign Minister Genscher, according to the East Berlin magazine, sometimes fails to keep Beijing at the necessary distance. When he states that he regards "China as an indispensible factor for stability and peace in Asia and the world," this is "already more than a mere bow to the Beijing leaders' anti-Soviet course, which is hostile to detente."

HONECKER INVITES DIPLOMATS, OFFICIALS TO HUNT

LD152246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1854 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Tuesday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, invited the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR and heads of the representations of the national liberation movements to the traditional hare hunt in Magdeburg Bezirk. Together with the ambassadors, charges d'affaires and other diplomatic representatives, members and candidates of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Hermann Axen, Gerhard Grueneberg, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner and Guenther Kleiber as well as members of the GDR Council of Ministers, including Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, attended the hunt.

Thousands of Magdeburg citizens gave a cordial reception to Erich Honecker and his guests on their arrival at the main Magdeburg railway station.

In the evening of the successful hunt Erich Honecker gave a dinner at which he spoke.

He paid tribute to the work of the heads of diplomatic missions for the deepening of cooperation between states of different social orders. Erich Honecker expressed his conviction that the people and Government of the GDR, on the threshold of the eighties, felt themselves deeply bound to pay the greatest attention to the maintenance and consolidation of peace and the continuation of detente.

Moncef Jaafar, doyen of the diplomatic corps, and ambassador of Tunisia to the GDR, on behalf of the diplomats, found cordial words to express his thanks for the invitation and the hospitality shown.

AXEL RECEIVES DANISH COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD102154 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1657 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--SED Politburo member Hermann Axen today received for a friendly talk Ib Noerlunk, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Danish Communist Party. During an exchange of views on the development of cooperation between their parties as well as on the international situation, the politicians affirmed the strong will of the SED and the Danish Communist Party to increase the joint struggle by communists and all other peace forces against the realization of the NATO decision concerning the deployment of nuclear medium-range missiles in West Europe.

The two politicians condemned the imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and affirmed their strong solidarity with the People's Democratic Party and Government of Afghanistan.

BRIEFS

NEW DIESEL ENGINE--The IFA tractor factory workers in Nordhausen are making preparations for the production of a new 6 cylinder diesel engine with a capacity of up to 300 hp. Although it is twice the capacity of the currently produced engine, it will consume 3 liters less fuel per 100 kilometers. It is planned to produce the engine in series this year. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1832 GMT 8 Jan 80 DW]

NEPSZABADSAG ASSAILS PURPOSES OF SECRETARY BROWN'S PRC VISIT

LD152[illegible] Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 15, (MTI)--The Tuesday issue of NEPSZABADSAG carries a commentary on the visit to China of American Secretary of Defence Harold Brown and his talks with political and military leaders. "In (?the history) of the relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China this was the first time that the leader of the Pentagon paid a visit to China," writes the commentary. "Although they tried to give the impression to the American defence secretary's visit as if it were a reply to the Soviet Union's assistance to Afghanistan, in reality the military nearing of the two powers forms an organic part of the building of their relations which began years ago. The propaganda in relation to Afghanistan is at the most destined to disguise the expansion of these relations to the military field as "defence against the Soviet threat".

"The host of the American secretary of defense, Xu Xiangqian, stated: The Chinese leadership considers the Chinese-American relations on the basis of long-range political and strategic considerations. The American defence secretary also emphasized that the aim of his visit is to stress the joint strategic interests, to increase and expand military cooperation. It can hardly be doubted that these interests are governed primarily by anti-Soviet feelings.

"This is expressed in the present decisions aimed at the military modernization of China. It leaked out from the officials in the suite of the American secretary of defence that the United States contributed to the selling of the "Landsat-D' type American reconnaissance earth satellite and its signal receiving stations on Earth, the fixture installations of which as well as its computers are suitable for military aims as well. (On the northern border of China, that is along the Soviet Union, China wishes to build an electronic reconnaissance system supplied by the United States, similar to that which was dismantled in Iran. If such a system shall come into existence then China and the United States shall share the reconnaissance data.

"During the talks it became apparent: While under the pretext of the Afghan events the Beijing [words indistinct] anti-Soviet demonstration of force, the American side placed emphasis rather on China taking the lion's share in the military strengthening of Pakistan and of supplying the Afghan counter-revolutionaries with weapons. That is to say the United States does not want to turn India and the other countries of the area against it with the large-scale direct supplies of arms."

The commentary goes on to state: "Of course, the United States would not disapprove the newer 'reprimand' of Vietnam either. In that respect, however, it has things to consider, whether China's appetite could be fulfilled only in Indochina. It would use in all probability the countries of the peninsula as a jumping-board towards the other countries of Southeast Asia which are rich in raw materials and energy carriers," stressed the commentary then writes in conclusion: "Will the case [few words indistinct] China--which because of its economic-military weakness is the 'younger brother'--will become subordinated to the United States, or will the United States free such a spirit from the bottle which, in case of its strengthening will try everything to subordinate the interests of its 'liberators' to its own?"

BREZHNEV INTERVIEW IN PRAVDA PRAISED

LD152111 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 15, (MTI)--A great merit of Leonid Brezhnev's interviev carried in PRAVDA's Sunday issue is that it again lists in order of importance the current affairs of our age.

By demonstrating cause and effect it renders clear the real reasons for the deterioration in the international conditions, and enunciates principled standpoint even on the problems that have emerged amongst worsened conditions. But the Western and Chinese propaganda speculating on confrontation are seeking to present these--be it Afghanistan, or Iran--as the precipitating cause, stresses the editorial in the Tuesday number of NEPSZABADSAG, central organ of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The paper goes on to establish that in face of the political, economic and propaganda offensive against his country, the Soviet head of state could have resorted to counter-propaganda which would have been to the liking of the extremists, because it would have led to worsening of the situation. Instead Brezhnev "brought to the world's notice what the majority of humanity had expected: The Soviet Union will adhere to its policy of detente. The slowdown in the process of negotiations has not led the Soviet Union to revise its world political strategy, but on the contrary, it has inspired it to make increased endeavours to remove barricades placed in the path of peace," points out the Budapest daily. It does on to add that for some time now a growing section of Western mass media has tried to make people believe that a change has occurred in Soviet foreign policy. Brezhnev's argumentation puts the combinations where they deserve to be: into the limbo of things outdated.

The editorial goes on to write that it can be concluded from the first reactions to the Brezhnev interview that even Western capitals are finding it impossible to evade its impact. Instead of presenting arguments, the opponents of SALT, European security and peaceful coexistence, therefore are striving to resort to the tactics of fait accompli. The editorial calls it unfortunate that the statesmen who are responsible for their decisions are, for the time being, moving ahead on this [word indistinct]. The daily observes: "One day, however, they must return and it will cause loss of prestige and time to take note again of something that is an inalienable part of every state's policy: The right to self-defence and assistance to a friend faced with armed danger cannot form a matter of debate or bargain."

The NEPSZABADSAG editorial goes on to point that now when Washington is trying to establish the Afghan domestic struggle, which is a secondary battleground of world politics in every respect, as a proof of upset strategic balance, it can be said: No majority vote can degenerate facts and their real weight into agitational arguments. "There can be no doubt that many non-aligned countries will soon happily [word indistinct] the realistic Indian stand, conceived in historical predicaments and which comprehends the role and intention of the Soviet Union, and they will subscribe to it (Indian stand), at least afterwards. It is not as if the Indian Government would like to see any kind of military action close to its border. But it is expressedly aware that defence against the counter-revolutionary subversive acts instigated and supported by the USA is not simply an Afghan domestic affair, but [word indistinct] a legitimate Asian matter."

The acts of the topmost political groups of the United States are operating against detente. These acts, as was emphasized by Leonid Brezhnev, are based on erroneous calculations. These presume that the policy of pressure will prove effective this time. "This, however, did not work even in the past," writes the Budapest paper, "when the actual balance of forces between the Soviet Union and the United States was less even than now in the eighties. The self-confident optimism in Brezhnev's final analysis derives from a realistic evaluation of this fact."

Finally the editorial points out that in reality the United States and some developed capitalist countries have been struggling with crisis for a long time and this is destabilizing their society. "They are seeking a way out of this situation aggressively by solving some of the problems through force at the cost of others.

"And this naturally must be checked. As it happened also in [word indistinct] which had been marked out as a military springboard against Iran. This happened [word indistinct] others for the fact that negotiations may be conducted about nuclear strategic arms limitation, and every other disarmament measure aimed at strengthening peace, which have been urged again by Brezhnev in his interview in a peaceful and solid world."

UN ENVOY DENOUNCES IMPERIALIST AFGHAN INTERVENTION ATTEMPTS

LD132202 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 13 (MTI) The emergency UNO session was addressed Saturday night by Ambassador Imre Hollai, Hungary's permanent representative to the world organization. By way of introduction, he quoted the January 10 statement, in which the Hungarian Government denounced the imperialist attempts at intervening in Afghanistan's internal affairs. "The representative of the Afghanistan Government had established earlier that what happened concerns exclusively the two countries in question, a position which we fully support," stressed Imre Hollai.

Thereafter he dealt with the propaganda campaign launched in regard of the Afghanistan events, the initiators of which intend to divert attention just from the huge military force they themselves concentrate and the new military bases they are setting up in this region of the world. By doing so, they say, they aim to preserve peace and help other countries. When, however, the Soviet Union sends troops of limited strength to a fraternal country on its own request to back up the struggle against reactionary and foreign aggressionist circles, they immediately begin to talk about invasion and occupation. What is this if not hypocrisy?--put the question Imre Hollai. The speaker further pointed out that the enemies of the Afghan revolution seek in every possible way to isolate and discredit the new administration, incite hostility between the country and its neighbours and set the developing countries against the socialist world. At the same time, the imperialist countries are trying to make themselves appear as the protectors of the non-aligned states, while it is obvious that the non-aligned movement was from the beginning intended to be an anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist union.

The Hungarian chief delegate observed that the socialist countries were able to stand the trials of the cold war, took a firm stand for the policy of detente and rejected the blackmail attempts aimed at forcing them to make vital compromises of principle. Amidst world political fluctuations in recent times, they have been able to safeguard, and even to intensify in a few areas, the positive results attained in inter-state relations. The opponents of detente now launched a new campaign to undermine understanding and cooperation among the states and the peoples.

In this context, Imre Hollai underlined the enormous responsibility of the UNO in preserving peace and security and warned the world organization not to let itself be driven back to the cold-war course. He referred to the fact that the current emergency session was summoned just by strength of a resolution which was adopted in the darkest years and spirit of the cold war. Hungary has learnt the lesson of history. It is well aware of the disaster of wars and of the blessings of peace. Accordingly, the Hungarian Government does everything in its power to protect the fruits of detente and promote its continuity, said Ambassador Imre Hollai.

LIFE GRADUALLY RETURNING TO NORMAL IN KABUL

AU161755 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Jan 80 p 9 AU

[Karoly Patak report: "On-The-Spot Report From Kabul: Following the Change"]

[Text] In the first few days of this year, flying to Kabul was not as yet an undertaking that promised success. [paragraph continues]

During the 27 December turnabout, issues concerning the country's existence were the order of the day in this mountain city of 700,000 inhabitants. At that time, there were still tanks lined up at the side of the tarmac. However, securing the city is not one iota more conspicuous than anywhere else today. Life is returning to normal.

The burdensome and senseless mockery of Afghan history that had emerged through Amin Hafizollah's influence and ascent to power in mid-December and was subsequently executed on the basis of a special court verdict.

Only a few public buildings show traces of the fairly small clashes that had taken place, such as some bullet marks at the former royal palace, the people's center and the "P.T.T."--the post and telegraph building. Admittedly, an explosion considerably damaged telecommunication equipment, so that telephones are still silent in part of Kabul. Teletype communications have only recently been restored between the country and the outside world.

Everywhere, public buildings are guarded by armed Afghan special police. Battle noises can no longer be heard in the city.

After the initial days following the turnaround, units of the Soviet armed forces are virtually unseen in Kabul. Units of the Soviet armed forces were summoned to assist warding off the external threat on the basis of a decision of the country's Revolutionary Council and pursuant to the Afghan-Soviet friendship treaty. Soviet units are insuring the country's defense against external attack and the infiltration of hostile groups at the borders.

"Already in its initial phase, the victorious revolution of Afghanistan that overthrew the Daud regime in April 1978 came up against furious resistance by reaction, which opposed the land reform." This was said, in answer to a question of mine as to the antecedents of the events, by my partner in a discussion at the foreign ministry. "Last summer, there was clear proof that hostile acts were being organized from Pakistan territory to topple the new popular power. Nomadic tribes, unfamiliar with the country's boundary, that shepherd their sheep on poor grazing land in accordance with seasonal changes were incited and intimidated with the most varied and scary rumors. Military training began in Pakistan "refugee camps," primarily in the neighborhood of Peshawar, across the border from Jalalabad. It has emerged from documents that came into our hands that the intervention was taking place with the aid of Pakistani officers, Chinese advisers and weapons and, above all, U.S. financing. The organization Muslim Brotherhood, the main force of reaction to have fled abroad, has also received Saudi Arabian and Egyptian assistance. The border between Afghanistan and Pakistan was like a huge wound, and this wound was poisoned by China through the strategic Karakorum highway opened between China and Pakistan.

"Still, the most important thing now is that we are eliminating the distortions caused by Amin," he added.

Truly, the new leadership is working resolutely and dynamically. By 11 January, the formation of the new staff of the party led by Chairman Babrak Karmal was completed and also the initially as-yet incomplete new government list has been brought up to strength. Thousands of prisoners have been released from the prisons in recent days, and the country's Revolutionary Council has disbanded KAM, the organization of Amin that had made the arrests. It would be hard to find more convincing proof than this that the reorganized government is consistently ending the Amin-like methods.

Today, Kabul is leading its customary life once more. The display cases on the Chicken Street shopping lane are crammed full of goods. The bazaar is crowded with people and caftaned and turbaned believers watch and embrace each other in the courtyards of the mosques. They evidently feel liberated and are pleased with the change.

When one speaks with army officers or simple soliders, one can hardly doubt any longer that the turnaround that has taken place has removed a great anxiety from the hearts of these people. This is also true for the "man in the street." Views are heard from all sides: The new leadership is going to put an end to the nightmare of the past 3 months, and following the assistance of the Soviet forces, the external threat will also be ended.

This is, indeed, necessary to enable this much-suffering country to strike out at last toward tranquility, order, peaceful construction and a stablization of the new life.

Kabul, January 1980.

ESTI HIRLAP CRITICIZES U.S. ON AFGHAN 'VITAL INTERESTS'

LD152038 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 15 (MTI)--"The steadfast work of long years endangered now," writes the Tuesday issue of ESTI HIRLAP, the Budapest afternoon paper. "It took more than one decade for gaps to appear on the icy armour of cold war, and through mutual good will thawing began. Difficult as it proved to strike gaps on the wall of mistrust, it seems that the filling in of these will prove to be as easy. The road made feasible in both directions, thoroughly enlarged, surrounded by the butress of agreements, contracts, economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation, has never been free from tangles. Its practicability, however, was never doubted. The Soviet-American system of relations, the peaceful competition of the socialist and capitalist world is founded not only on mutual interests but it has a conceptual-ideological inspirer as well: the peace policy of Lenin."

In relation with the manifestations of the leadership of the United States inciting cold war, the writer of the article in ESTI HIRLAP points out: "The starting point, pretext, of the anti-Soviet campaign can well be queried. Kabul and Washington are separated by many thousand kilometers. How can the Soviet assistance provided for Afghanistan endanger the security of the USA, as was stated by President Carter? On the contrary the developments in Afghanistan could rightly cause concern for the Soviet Union.

"It is undoubted that the Americans intended an important role for Afghanistan," continues the article. "This can be gathered from the statement of Brzezinski, national security adviser, according to which, "The Soviets have trespassed American interests of vital interest". This is none other than the open admittance of the fact that the United States has so-called vital interest many thousand kilometers beyond its borders."

The author of the article calls disquieting those reports as well, which "render an account of the rapid deepening of military cooperation between the USA and Pakistan, as well as between Washington and Beijing. It also should not be left out of consideration that the danger of American military intervention against Iran, neighbouring the Soviet Union, still exists.

It is clear from the events, certain circles of the USA once again take chances easily. For domestic reasons--subordinated to considerations of presidential election--President Carter tries to force the atmosphere of cold war on the world in the role of a "strong statesman". Nevertheless, the balanced military forces and common sense dictate detente. The peaceful competition of the two world systems does not bear any other alternative. That is what mankind's interest requires--what's more, its vital interest," ends the article.

NATO'S REJECTION OF ANTI-SOVIET MEASURES EXAMINED

LD162133 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Denes Polgar commentary]

[Text] Politicians taking part in the EEC Foreign Ministers' Conference and the NATO Councils' extraordinary session here were occupied with the Soviet aid given to Afghanistan and the U.S. demand for the so-called punishment of the USSR. The U.S. secretary of state tried to persuade the West European governments to support Carter in his anti-Soviet measures. From Brussels Denes Polgar tells why the majority of West European states rejected the better part of the American proposals:

The United States and its European allies agreed on virtually one point only: That the USSR should be persuaded not to go beyond the aid it has given to Afghanistan. There are two reasons for the behavior of the European capitalist states: One is fear, though not of war, since the Afghanistan affair does not directly affect the European strategic situation. What they fear is the renewal of the cold war, which would not be in their favor. What is more, it would demolish all the advantages peaceful coexistence has thus far achieved in the field of joint ventures.

The other, fully concrete, reason is this: Compared with the United States, where foreign trade does not play too large a role, West and South European countries have numerous lucrative economic agreements with the USSR and the other socialist countries. The FRG and Italy get natural gas from the USSR via Czechoslovakia. French enterprises do everything they can to increase their trade and thereby also mitigate their difficult economic situation. The Belgians, the Dutch and the Luxembourgers are of a similar opinion, and Turkey's representative stated point-blank at the NATO Council session that Turkey gets credits from the USSR without which its severe economic problems would become catastrophic. It is also common knowledge that numerous West European enterprises have large contracts connected with building the installations for the Moscow Olympic games.

At the EEC and NATO talks Great Britain was virtually the only one who supported the American demands. Of course, we must not fall under the illusion that the Soviet aid given to Afghanistan does not make Soviet-Western relations cooler.

REPORTAGE ON QADDUMI, PLO DELEGATION VISIT CONTINUES

Qaddumi on Mutual Relations

LD111134 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 10, MTI--Functioning as a movement in the Middle East and fighting even with arms, the Palestine Liberation Organization is struggling in order that the Palestinian people may win back their homeland, exercise self-determination and establish their own state, said Faruq Qaddumi, member of the Executive Committee of the PLO and head of the organization's Political Department, in an interview given to MTI in Budapest on Thursday. He added: The Palestine question at once means an Arab question too, and that is why its solution closely concerns Arab peoples.

Answering a question put by MTI correspondent, Faruq Qaddumi stated: The delegation visiting Hungary under him has conducted highly useful and fruitful talks with several leading personalities of the country's political and social life. "Our relations with friendly Hungary are firm and strong," he said.

"Hungary is extending material, moral and political help to us. Our ties are constantly developing and rising to ever higher level as is well demonstrated by the fact that deep amity has evolved between the Hungarian and Palestinian peoples and between the PLO and the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. As part of the series of our talks in Hungary, it is possible that Yasir 'Arafat, president of the PLO Executive Committee, may again visit Budapest to discuss the further expansion of the links with our partners."

Speaking about the PLO's international relations, Faruq Qaddumi underlined its friendly ties with Iran, with Iranian revolutionary forces. He stated: "Likewise we have good contacts with those Islamic states which subscribe to the resolutions and stands adopted by the Islamic conference on the Palestine issue and Jerusalem. The PLO," stressed the head of the PLO political department, "maintains good relations also with socialist countries which are supporting the Palestinian cause and the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinians." He went on to add that his organization also enjoyed active support of the non-aligned countries and their movement.

It was also because of the PLO's extensive and multifarious relations--pointed out Faruq Qaddumi--that the Camp David accords, the separate deal between Egypt and Israel were condemned at the Islamic conferences as well as at the United Nations organization. "The IUC [as received] could attain these political achievements thanks to its own weight and the support of its friends," he said.

The PLO leader mentioned that his organization's ties with West European countries were on the one hand incomplete and, on the other, divergent, because some of these have yet not recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, nor do they support their right to self-determination. For instance, the PLO has still no ties with the United States which continues to obstruct the Palestinian people's national ambitions.

When asked when he considered necessary and possible to form a Palestinian government, Faruq Qaddumi answered that at present the PLO can be treated as provisional government. "We are present as member in the non-aligned movement, we have full membership of the Arab league and enjoy observer's status in the UNO. We enjoy all such advantages as are accorded to actual governments. In order to have an actual government, we must have our own state with independent territory."

Interview on Middle East Situation

AU161753 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Andras Kereszty interview with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's Political Department: "Faruq Qaddumi: We are continuing the Struggle"]

[Text] At the invitation of the PPF, a Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] delegation led by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department, has paid a visit to Budapest. Andras Kereszty, a member of our staff, had a discussion with Qaddumi, who is regarded as the "foreign minister" of the Palestinian movement.

[Question] It was reported by the Western press recently that at the Tunis conference of the Arab league, the PLO was called upon to terminate its armed acts against Israel. Are those reports true?

[Answer] The reports are unfounded. They are falsifications. That is not what transpired in Tunis. It is known that Israel is constantly attacking the inhabitants of southern Lebanon. The international forces sent there were charged with insuring the country's sovereignty and bringing the southern area under their control. The leadership of the international forces requested our help in accomplishing their task and in preventing Israel from finding a pretext for constantly attacking south Lebanese villages. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, we have decided not to infiltrate the occupied areas through the south Lebanese areas controlled by the international forces. We have made that decisions, not the Tunis conference, where we only announced our decision, and the conference has taken cognizance of it. However, we have not terminated armed acts in the occupied areas. Detailed reports on them are published daily in Damascus.

[Question] How do armed struggle and diplomatic work complement each other in the PLO's activity?

[Answer] The armed struggle waged for the liberation of the occupied areas is the basis of political and diplomatic work. It underpins the political and diplomatic successes we have scored in the international arena. To be sure, we have recently attained condemnation--with the help of our friends--by the conference of Arab countries, the nonalined conference, the Islamic conference and the United Nations of the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty, the Camp David agreements.

[Question] Concerning relations between Egypt and Israel: The two countries will exchange ambassadors on 26 February. What reaction can be expected on the part of the Arab countries?

[Answer] The establishment of diplomatic relations means that the Egyptian leadership allies itself with an enemy of the Arabs, that it ultimately betrays Arab unity. Therefore, the Arab countries will implement serious measures.

[Question] Egypt has now made an offer to the United States that it is prepared to provide a base for its army.

[Answer] That is nothing but openly serving the plans of the Americans. As-Sadat wants to take the Arab peninsula back to the era of the military pacts.

[Question] What is your opinion about the Afghanistan events?

[Answer] What is at issue is a domestic matter. Considering that there is a treaty of friendship in effect between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, we regard summoning the Soviet forces as a concern of the Afghan people. Bilateral relations are involved and it is the sovereign right of Afghanistan to determine how far and to what areas these relations should extend.

[Question] Washington is now trying to induce the Islamic countries to adopt a joint anti-Soviet position.

[Answer] The United States has no right to pose in the role of a defender of Islam. However, I am confident that the peoples of the Islamic countries will reject this deception.

[Question] What is your appraisal of your talks in Hungary?

[Answer] They were very fruitful. Firm and strong bonds tie us to friendly Hungary. Our exchange of views was only one in a long series of dialogs, which will, of course, continue.

Delegation's Departure

LD112302 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The PLO delegation led by Faruq Qaddumi left Budapest on Friday. It was seen off at the Ferihegy Airport by Bela Kovacs, secretary of the Patriotic Front National Council. Also present were 'Abdallah Hiyasi, head of the PLO office in Budapest, and Boncho Penchev Mitev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Hungary.

Communique on Visit

LD121200 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 11 (MTI)--Invited by the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, Faruq Qaddumi, member of the Palestine Liberation Organization Executive Committee and chief of the PLO's Political Department, visited Hungary from January 8 to 11 at the head of a Palestinian delegation, points out a communique issued in Budapest on Friday. The visiting delegation conducted talks with Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and general secretary of the front National Council. The PLO delegation met Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Hungarian Foreign Under Secretary Pal Racz.

At the discussions held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual solidarity, the sides exchanged views about timely international questions and briefed each other about their respective organizations' activities and most important tasks before them. They reviewed the experience of Hungarian-Palestinian cooperation so far and studied the prospects of its further development. They expressed concern over the attempts by extremist imperialist circles--inside and outside NATO--aimed at a fresh armaments race, evoking international tension and endangering world peace and security. The partners emphasized that there is an indispensable need for the cohesion of every progressive and democratic force and for rendering international detente lasting. Firm measures should be taken for preserving peace and for attaining concrete disarmament results.

During the discussions special attention was paid to evaluating the Middle East developments. The sides condemned the separate bargain reached through the support of the United States between Egypt and Israel. The deal is contradictory to the Arab peoples' interests and blatantly violates the Palestinian Arab people's national rights. They condemn the plan regarding Palestinian autonomy stipulated in the Camp David accord as it is opposed to the UN General Assembly resolutions. The sides decry the Zionist settlement policy and the oppressive measures of Israeli occupational authorities.

The communique on Faruq Qaddumi's visit to Hungary goes on to point out: The Hungarian side expressed its sympathy and support to the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people which they are waging--under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative--for practising their right to self-determination, return to their homeland and foundation of an independent Palestine state. The partners condemned the Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon and took a stand favouring the preservation of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integration. They ensured their support to the struggle of the Lebanese progressive nationalist forces.

The sides called for a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East crisis and a fundamental condition of this solution--they said--is the total withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and the implementation of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate national rights. The Hungarian side highly evaluated the PLO's stand and activity in rejecting the separate bargain, in exposing the Camp David conspiracy. It also appreciated the PLO's role in the unity of anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist progressive Arab forces as well as in the consolidation of the front of firmness. The PLO delegation expressed the Palestinian Arab people's thanks for the help and support extended by the Hungarian people. The negotiating partners voiced their readiness to further deepen Hungarian-Palestinian relations and they signed the protocol of cooperation between the Patriotic People's Front National Council and the PLO Executive Committee in 1980.

REPORT ON SESSION OF JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH USSR

AU160430 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12-13 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PAP--THE 22D SESSION OF THE POLISH-SOVIET INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION FOR ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION ENDED IN WARSAW ON 11 JANUARY. THE ISSUES THAT WERE ON THE AGENDA OF THE PRESENT SESSION WILL AFFECT THE VOLUME AND SHAPE OF MUTUAL COOPERATION IN THE EIGHTIES. THE SESSION DISCUSSED A DRAFT LONG-TERM PROGRAM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION SPECIALIZATION AND COOPERATION BETWEEN POLAND AND THE USSR AND EXAMINED INFORMATION ON THE COORDINATION OF THE SOCIOECONOMIC PLANS FOR 1981-85.

Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, chairman of the Polish delegation, vice premier and chairman of the Planning Commission, and Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the Soviet delegation and Soviet deputy premier, signed at the end of the session a protocol containing the decisions adopted during the session. Mieczyslaw Jagielski and Jan Szydlak, both PZPR Politburo members and vice premiers; Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and director of the Central Committee Department of Heavy Industry, Transportation and Construction; and Vice Premier Kazimierz Secomski were present.

Kazimierz Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, and Boris Aristov, Soviet ambassador to Poland, were also present.

During the year since the commission's previous session, the government's press spokesman Wlodzimierz Janiurek told a PAP correspondent that integration ties between Poland and the USSR have been further expanded and strengthened. The August 1979 meeting between our two countries' leaders--Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev--mapped out the main lines of long-term cooperation up to 1990. On the basis of those decisions and the decisions of the earlier meetings between the two leaders, a long-term program for development of Polish-Soviet cooperation has been drawn up.

Cooperation in Leading Branches of Industry

THE [illegible]E AND COMPREHENSIVENESS OF THE LONG-TERM PROGRAM AND THE SUBJECTS IT CONTAINS WILL HELP FAVORABLY INFLUENCE THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR ECONOMY, ESPECIALLY OF INDUSTRY, IN THE EIGHTIES. The long-term program and its branch programs for development of specialization envisage cooperation in the industry's leading branches, ones that attest to the modern character of the entire economy. That cooperation will be promoted in the energy, machinery and construction industries, including the production of installations for power stations and nuclear thermal stations. We will draw up a comprehensive program for the production of mining installations for opencast and deep mining, especially of heavy mining linings, mining and transportation equipment and the systems of complete plants for opencast mines. Industrial cooperation also will involve the production of installations for the deep prospecting of crude oil and for oil processing and extraction, which will include the maritime industry for prospecting on the maritime shelves.

Aside from Poland's and the Soviet Union's participation in implementing the projects envisaged by the long-term directive cooperation program concerning the meeting of CEMA countries' economically justified needs in the basic kinds of energy, fuels and raw materials, cooperation in the aforementioned spheres will help better supply our economy and solve one of the strategic conditions for the country's development. Those projects do not exhaust all the aspects of Polish-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of fuels and raw materials.

THE OTHER IMPORTANT TOPIC OF THE SESSION'S DELIBERATIONS WAS THE COORDINATION OF THE POLISH AND SOVIET ECONOMIC PLANS FOR 1981-85. THE SESSION NOTED THAT THOSE PLANS ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE DEADLINES ADOPTED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF CEMA. Final consultations will soon be held in that connection and a protocol will be signed on results of coordination. That is particularly important because our two countries are on the threshold of a new 5-year period. The coming eighth party congress will outline an action program for 1981-85. Cooperation with the USSR, which is a crucial factor in the further development of socialist construction in Poland, will have a particularly important place in implementation of that program as stressed by the congress directives.

The session also assessed the implementation of the intergovernmental agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation in completing the second stage of the Katowice Metallurgical Plant and examined the information submitted by the ministries of communications of the two countries on the expected freightage along the standard-gage railroad from the border with the Soviet Union to the Katowice Metallurgical Plant. The session recommended that the work connected with implementation of the measures aimed at increasing the further use of the steel-sulfur railroad be continued. The consignment of further freight to that railroad will help relieve the existing border depots.

The session also heard a report on the state of cooperation on construction of projects in third countries. Agreements on such cooperation in the developing countries have been signed in the past 2 years. Among other things, a consortium has been set up by Soviet, Polish and Cuban organizations for the purpose of building an agrotechnical complex in Nigeria. Such forms of cooperation--also used in the socialist countries--were praised by the commission, which recommended that they be continued.

THE SESSION DISCUSSED SOME PROBLEMS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION CONCERNING AMONG OTHER THINGS THE RATIONAL EXPLOITATION OF LICENSES.

THE COMMISSION ADOPTED A WORK PLAN FOR 1980.

As is obvious from the aforementioned subjects, the worth of the commission's Warsaw meeting was particularly great.

Important Document

The chairmen of the two sections of the commission also stressed this in their statements after the protocol had been signed. In his statement, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk said, among other things:

We have signed a document of extremely crucial significance for our cooperation. The meeting between the two leaders of our countries--Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev--in August 1979 mapped out the main lines of that cooperation up to 1990. During the session of the committee we paid particular attention to the implementation of those directives as attested to by the advanced stage of work on the long-term program for cooperation and coordination of plans for socioeconomic development.

Not so long ago we also signed a protocol on trade exchanges. The mutual deliveries of many important products envisaged by that protocol will be of enormous significance for expanding our exchanges in the future. The level of turnover in 1980 will constitute a good basis for fixing its level in the years after 1980.

THE YEAR 1980, T. WRZASZCZYK STRESSED, IS OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE FOR POLAND BECAUSE IT CLOSES THE DECADE DURING WHICH THE PROGRAM ADOPTED BY THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH PAPTY CONGRESSES HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED. IN A FEW WEEKS TIME--AT THE EIGHTH PARTY CONGRESS--WE WILL EVALUATE THAT DEVELOPMENT AND DRAW UP AN ACTION PROGRAM FOR 1980-85. OUR GOAL IS TO ACHIEVE FURTHER PROGRESS IN THE CONDITIONS OF SOCIAL LIFE AND TO STRENGTHEN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

In economic integration with the socialist countries, particularly with the USSR, we see one of the basic factors in the further socioeconomic development of Poland.

Konstantin Katushev said that the commission's session had made an enormous contribution to the deepening of the integration links between the Polish and Soviet economies. We are ending the session completely convinced that it has proceeded favorably. We have reached agreement on all the key issues discussed by the session.

We have discussed and adopted the important documents that were initiated by the leaders of our two countries. Those documents concern an entire range of issues in which we see possibilities for intensifying cooperation in many branches of industry. That means that we are faced by difficult and complicated tasks, which are a response to the problems that are of the most crucial significance for the development of our two societies.

We are at an important stage of our cooperation. I am convinced that the coming Eighth PZPR Congress will also map out further prospects for intensifying that cooperation. Progress in socialist economic integration helps strengthen the power and cohesion of the entire socialist community.

JABLONSKI SPEAKS AT 10 JANUARY MEETING WITH DIPLOMATIC CORPS

AU142020 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] PAP--The traditional New Year meeting between State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and the members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Poland took place in the Wilanow Palace on 10 January.

The meeting was attended by Wladyslaw Kruczek, Tadeusz Mlynczak, Zdzislaw Tomal, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Longin Cegielski, Emil Wojtaszek as well as the secretary and members of the State Council.

Welcoming the diplomats and wishing them a pleasant and productive stay in Poland, H. Jablonski said:

The beginning of a new year always induces us to assess the previous period and to draw conclusions for the future. In Poland that activity has coincided with the present nationwide discussion connected with preparations for the eighth party congress and for elections to the Sejm and the voivodship people's councils.

It would be difficult to make a single generalization about the international events in 1979.

Last year we witnessed the development of a number of undoubtedly positive trends. One such trend was certainly the increased understanding that all nations have common destinies and that nations share equal responsibility for world peace and for development of comprehensive cooperation. We welcomed with satisfaction the successful completion of the Soviet-American SALT II talks and the signing of the relevant accord between the USSR and the United States. I hope that the postponement of the U.S. Senate's ratification debate will be brief and that the conclusion of that ratification will accord with the expectations of all those who believe in the future of the world without wars and the costly arms race. Here in Europe there was no lack of efforts to consolidate detente and to promote the political dialog and cooperation among the CSCE Final Act signatories in various spheres and at various levels.

However, 1979 also has made obvious to us how feeble the foundations of detente still are and what a great sense of responsibility one must have in politics in order not to waste what has been achieved through such great efforts. [paragraph continues]

We know that a lack of necessary progress in military detente constitutes the greatest danger for the process that was successfully initiated in Helsinki. That is why we are justified in our great concern caused by the decisions seeking the escalation of the extremely dangerous nuclear-missile armaments in Europe. That is causing our concern all the more since 1979 went by without any practical achievements in the Vienna disarmament negotiations. We also watched with attention the various forces that openly sought to weaken the foundations on which the present international security in Europe and in the world is based. We are also concerned at the manipulation of public opinion in order to antagonize societies and nations to promote the interests that are at odds with the efforts at detente.

As you can see, 1979 was a difficult year and posed many questions for us about the further destiny of the world. It showed with new sharpness that which serves and that which harms the common interests of the entire international community.

The Polish People's Republic has remained faithful in its policy to the peaceful line of conduct seeking to strengthen the security in Europe and, as far as we are able, in the world, to promote the comprehensive development of international cooperation, to consolidate the principles of equality, justice and mutual advantage in that cooperation and to halt the arms race, which is so dangerous in its results.

In that spirit we developed our activities in the United Nations and other international organizations.

We also tried to raise to higher and higher levels our bilateral relations with all the states you represent and with some of those that have no representatives in Poland. Excellencies, we highly value your personal contributions to the steady progress of that cooperation. We are grateful to assert that you have made it easier for us to conduct the political dialog in Europe and on other continents.

I wish to assure you that, faithful to its unchanging principles, the Polish People's Republic will do its best in being equal in its policy to the challenges of the eighties.

We see the road to that in the efforts to further strengthen the friendly relations linking us with our allies, to develop close relations of cooperation with all states regardless of their sociopolitical systems, to consistently support the forces of social progress fighting against all features of oppression, the remnants of colonialism and apartheid, to seek an ever increasing share in the world division of labor and to promote extensive scientific and cultural cooperation.

There are many tasks facing us in 1980, and we attach particular importance to the task of achieving progress in East-West military detente. We hope that that task will be promoted by the coming Madrid meeting and that the joint efforts of all the states participating in that meeting will enable us to transform it into an instrument of consolidating peaceful coexistence in Europe.

The supreme criterion that Poland professes in all its activities in the international arena and that we apply in evaluating the activities of others is the service for peaceful coexistence and cooperation among nations. That is and will ever be the meaning of our policy and that is the goal of our initiatives put forward by us individually or in common with our allies in the international arena.

In the past few months you have witnessed the intensive discussion in our country of the directives for the eighth party congress and so you know what great importance we attach to carefully and realistically determining our tasks for the coming 5-year period. From the Sejm debates you also know the outline of our economic plans for 1980.

Despite all domestic and external difficulties, the efforts to further improve the conditions of our people and to promote the comprehensive development of the economy, science and culture remain our supreme goal.

Excellencies, we expect you to view sympathetically, as ever, our efforts and to actively participate in the favorable development of relations between Poland and the states you represent.

Since you live in our country, study its history, traditions and culture and watch the road we are traveling, you know better than anyone else that for many generations our people have always wished to live and work for peace and for the good of their fatherland and all mankind. I deeply trust that the masses throughout the world share those aspirations.

That is why, excellencies, through you I convey to your nations our wishes for the fulfillment of those aspirations. I also convey best wishes to the supreme authorities of your states.

I wish you and your close ones good health and every happiness.

We share the wish that in 1980 we may come closer to solving the main issues of the present times: peace and security among nations and the creation of worthy conditions of life for all nations and all their individual members.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES AFGHANISTAN'S DOST DURING STOPOVER

LD161831 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Mohammad Dost, the foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], today stopped over in Warsaw on his return from the UN session.

During his stay in Warsaw, Foreign Minister Mohammad Dost was received by Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Minister Dost also paid a visit to Jozef Czyrek, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the talks, which took place in a sincere and friendly atmosphere, the main problems of the international situation and the state of and prospects for the development of bilateral relations were discussed. The will to widen mutual relations was expressed. Both sides came out firmly for continuing a policy of peace, detente and cooperation in international relations.

The implementation of a program of socioeconomic transformations embodying the idea of the April revolution, which is a wide platform for uniting all of Afghanistan's progressive forces, was stressed with satisfaction. It was also emphasized that the DRA's foreign policy corresponds to the profound interests of the Afghan people. It promotes the strengthening of Afghanistan's sovereignty and the formation of good-neighborly relations in the region.

GIEREK ATTENDS RADOM REPORT-BACK, ELECTION CONFERENCE

LD170310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] "In Radom today, with the participation of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, there was a report-back and election conference of the voivodship party organization."

The conference was opened by welcoming Edward Gierek to the deliberations.

"Before the opening of the conference, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee presented party cards to a group of young activists." A paper was read by Janusz Prokopiak, first secretary of the Radom PZPR Voivodship Committee, on the region's achievements over the past 2 years. A discussion followed.

"In a break in the deliberations Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met staff members of the Radoskor leather industry enterprise showing an interest in working conditions and the quality of production."

"During the conference at the end of the discussion, Edward Gierek took the floor." The conference ended in the evening. New voivodship party authorities were elected: Janusz Prokopiak was reelected first secretary of the Radom Party Voivodship Committee.

KANIA ADDRESSES PARTY MILITARY CONFERENCE 10 JANUARY

AU162115 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 11 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Report on speech by Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 10 January report-back election conference of the PZPR organization of the National Air Defense Forces in Warsaw]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the discussion at the conference, S. Kania stressed that PZPR report-back election conferences are an important stage in the preparations for the Eighth PZPR Congress. The discussions, which are full of enthusiasm and a critical approach to our situation, express the wisdom of party members, bear fruit in the form of mature programs, teach how to act effectively and supply materials for thought at all levels of the party, including the Central Committee. We read into the precongress discussion a complete approval of the post-December political line, of the party's leadership and its First Secretary Edward Gierek and for the program meant to meet the needs and aspirations of all working people.

Stanislaw Kania highly appraised the party conference of the National Air Defense Forces and the achievements of party bodies and organizations in intensifying ideological-political work and in strengthening the moral-political cohesion of units, combat readiness and the skills of pilots, missile crews and other specialists. The achievements in that regard and, above all, in protecting the country's air space deserve high praise.

The factors that are responsible for those achievements, S. Kania said, include the cadre's and the soldiers' deep ideological and political involvement, dedication to duty and work, solicitude for combat readiness, high qualifications, exemplary discipline, rational husbandry and original solutions. All that is tested during exercises, during spells of combat readiness, in daily life and during the difficult soldierly service. Your forces have the right to be justly proud of the fact that their ranks include Miroslaw Hermaszewski, a soldier and a communist who journeyed into space so successfully. We praise just as highly the participation of our armed forces in the country's economic life and their permanent links with many plants, schools, social organizations and all the people.

We are going to the congress, S. Kania stressed, with great achievements scored during the 35 years of socialist construction and with great gains in the seventies, the first half of which was characterized by a particularly great acceleration in all spheres of life. However, our situation is characterized by more than just those positive phenomena. That is because our situation is characterized by obvious achievements as well as by various difficulties. That is why we are taking the necessary measures to insure a suitable level of the living conditions of our people. That is why we are laying and will lay such a great emphasis on housing construction and on whatever makes up collective consumption. [paragraph continues]

We are laying a particularly great emphasis on the health care for the people.

The PZPR Central Committee secretary devoted much attention to the current military-political situation in Europe and in the world. That situation is, as we put it, at a turning point. Many processes of greatly varied and changeable intensity are taking place in it. The leading states of imperialism are creating a qualitatively new threat to detente and to peace. Poland has a special right to react to whatever threatens peace. We cannot afford to make mistakes in evaluating the threat to and the guarantee of the country's security. For the errors made in that regard by the Sanacja Government our people paid by losing 6 million citizens and by suffering a dreadful destruction of the country. That is why--in view of the fact that plans are now being made to deploy hundreds of new nuclear missiles and direct them against Poland, especially from the FRG--the conclusion for us is obvious: to faithfully stick as ever to those who possess effective antimissiles; to remain close to our Soviet ally, who brought us liberation 35 years ago and who is now a guarantee of peace in Europe and in the world; and to worthily fulfill all our allied obligations resulting from our membership in the defense-oriented Warsaw Pact.

Conveying to all soldiers of the National Air Defense Forces wishes from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek and the supreme party authorities, Stanislaw Kania said: It is our ardent wish that the signals bringing the message that the surpeme trial is at hand never reach the combat posts and our peaceful homes. That is why we must have continuous vigilance, effective armed forces and their inseparable part--the National Air Defense Forces.

BABIUCH ADDRESSES NAVY'S PARTY CONFERENCE 11 JANUARY

AU162120 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 12-13 Jan 80 pp 1, 3 AU

[Report on speech by Edward Babiuch, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 11 January Gdynia report-back and election conference of the PZPR organization of the navy]

[Text] Speaking during the discussion at the report-back election conference of the PZPR organization of the Navy, Edward Babiuch, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, highly evaluated the navy's training, ideological-educational and economic achievements and discussed key ideological-political and socioeconomic problems against the background of the present nationwide discussion in connection with the coming Eighth PZPR Congress.

Referring to the general tasks involved in the implementation of the program for the Country's socialist development, the PZPR Central Committee secretary pointed to the undeniable achievements of the seventies, which have reaffirmed the correctness of the strategy adopted by the party and the people's full support for the PZPR's policy and for Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Comrade Edward Babiuch then made a general evaluation of the international situation, drawing attention to some phenomena that are dangerous to peace and to Poland. The most eloquent example of NATO's cold war line is the ever intensified arms race, the unprecedented increases in military budgets and, recently, the decision--adopted against the protests of the general public--to deploy new nuclear missiles in West European states. The sinister eloquence of that decision is especially evident against the background of the fact that it was made after Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had put forward important peaceful proposals in Berlin.

Against the background of those facts the PZPR Central Committee secretary drew attention to the need to further strengthen the combat readiness of our armed forces, including the navy, which, in cooperation with the Baltic fraternal fleets of the Warsaw Pact, keeps guard over the maritime limits of the fatherland and the entire socialist community. Edward Babiuch thanked the Polish people's armed forces for their great contributions to the country's economic development. He stressed that the issues of defense had always been in the focus of the attention of our party and the people's government and that we would continue to enhance the combat strength and capacity of our armed forces and to constantly consolidate our alliance with the Warsaw Pact armies. That is because, as few other countries, Poland knows the value of peace and will therefore defend it by all accessible means.

In conclusion Comrade Babiuch said that the condition for the country's further development and for solving all the problems facing us is the effort to strengthen the leading role of the party as the leading force of the people.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES YOUTH AKTIVS

AU162059 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 12-13 Jan 80 pp 1,2 AU

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, at the 11 January meeting with the leading aktivs of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth]

[Text] Addressing the leading aktivs of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, stressed that the young generation constitutes a great force of the socialist state and helps to determine the present and the future of the fatherland. The program for socialist construction requires ardent patriotism, ideological integrity and creative efforts on the part of all citizens. What we want to see above all is the patriotism of action--patriotism that is expressed by dedicated work, a sense of great responsibility and the deep conviction that the party's program and policy are correct. Young people should carefully study our national heritage and learn how to draw correct conclusions from history in order to be able to understand the goals that the socialist state seeks to achieve and in order to creatively participate in the implementation of the tasks mapped out by the PZPR--the leading force of our people. It is also for young people to correctly understand the processes and phenomena occurring in the present world and to be able to oppose the adversaries of socialism and see that the country's defense is strengthened.

The minister of national defense also stressed that the problems the Union of Socialist Polish Youth intends to tackle at the 16th plenum of its main board are extremely important and call for careful examination and then for effective implementation by the bodies and organizations of the youth movement.

CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION MEETS 16 JANUARY

LD162332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A session of the Central Party Control Commission took place in Warsaw today, attended by Edward Babiuch. Taking part in the deliberations, which were chaired by Chairman of the Central Commission Misiaszek, were the chairmen of voivodship party control commissions. The plenum assessed the activity of the Central Commission in the period between the seventh and eighth party congresses and approved a report on its activity during that period. The report will be presented to the PZPR Central Committee.

DAILY SUMS UP STATUS OF PRIVATE TRADE FACILITIES

AU111705 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 9 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Commentary signed "(Woj)": "Two Years of Commission Agents' Shops"]

[Summary] The private trade facilities introduced 2 years ago were expected to cure many problems of our trade. According to the data issued by the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services last October, there were over 12,000 private retail shops, 2,428 catering establishments and 654 service facilities. Food facilities account for 40 percent of all those facilities, vegetable-fruit facilities for 25 percent, industrial facilities for 30 percent and flower shops for 5 percent.

The decision to introduce those facilities is beginning to produce the intended results in some spheres. The commission agents' shops and establishments are being better used, breaks in sales because of vacations, sickness and so on have been eliminated and the agents interested in maximally increasing their turnover and profits work in excess of the contracted hours and on work-free Saturdays. Moreover, having access to various sources of supply, they are able to meet all customers' demands at all times.

However, there are agents who are not up to the expected standards. They are people who are interested in making the maximum profit by supplying the goods most in demand while ignoring demand for other goods, and who offer at very high prices privately produced goods of low quality. Moreover, some agents fail to observe the contracted minimum range of goods for sale, although it must be remembered that agents experience great difficulties in obtaining even that minimum range from the wholesale enterprises to which they are assigned and that most of the time they are offered goods no one else wants. It is high time that this matter be settled at last.

The system of commissioned agents' shops and establishments makes it possible to improve the performance of the existing material and technical base of domestic trade, but it is necessary to eliminate those people who are dishonest and disregard regulations. We also think that the system of incentives for taking over such shops should be somewhat changed after 2 years of operation; development of small-scale producers who supplement market supplies should be promoted. In turn they must provide the right assortment of goods at right prices and with the right service.

"However, let us not delude ourselves that the system of agents' shops will cure all the ills of supplies and the market. Such shops can and should be merely an addition to the market, and state trade should bear the entire burden of supplies for the population. The trade must improve the methods of its performance, must pose for itself higher and higher goals and must see not only that customers be supplied with the right goods they want, but also that those goods are served with the expected efficiency and civility."

MICULESCU MEETS USSR DEPUTY PREMIER NURIYEV IN MOSCOW

AU161915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 16 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 16/1/1980--Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry of Romania, now on a visit to Moscow, had an interview with Z.N. Nuriyev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. They examined the possibilities of further developing the collaboration and cooperation in agriculture between Romania and the USSR.

BOBU CONFERS WITH ITALIAN LABOR MINISTER IN ROME

AU151926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 15 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Rome, AGERPRES, 15/1/1980--Emil Bobu, Romanian minister of labor, met in Rome with his Italian counterpart, Vincenzo Scotti. Questions were approached concerning the development of collaboration between the two ministries. It was covenanted that an agreement on cooperation in the field of social assistance should be concluded in near future.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS OPENING OF SOCIALIST UNITY FRONT CONGRESS

AU171005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/1/1980--The Second SUF Congress, an important event in the country's socioeconomic life, was inaugurated in Bucharest on Thursday morning, in the presence of President Ceausescu, of Elena Ceausescu and other members of the part and state leadership.

It is participated in by 2,117 delegates and 425 invitees, representing all social forces in Romania. Heads of diplomatic messions accredited in Bucharest attend.

The congress works were opened by Stefan Voitec, vice-president of the State Council.

After the working bodies were elected and the agenda endorsed, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the SUF, took the floor.

BRIEFS

CITIZENSHIP AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY--Ratification instruments of the agreement between Romania and Hungary on resolving and avoiding cases of double citizenship were exchanged in Budapest. This agreement had been signed in June 1979 in Bucharest. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 12 Jan 80 AU]

SPANISH AIR TRANSPORT AGREEMENT--Madrid (AGERPRES)--An air transport agreement was signed in Madrid between the Government of Romania and the Government of Spain. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 11 Jan 80 AU]

TITO SPENDS PEACEFUL NIGHT; LEG 'GRADUALLY DETERIORATING'

LD171150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1138 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

["Bulletin on State of Health of Josip Broz Tito, President of the Republic"--TANJUG Headline]

[Text] Ljubljana--The general condition of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, continues to improve. President Tito spent a peaceful night. He slept well. His temperature, blood pressure and pulse are within normal limits. The condition of the operated left leg is gradually deteriorating.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council.

AFP: UNOFFICIAL SOURCES CLAIM SOME OF TITO'S ORGANS FAILING

PA171315 Paris AFP in English 1303 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Jan 17 (AFP)--The condition of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito's left leg has become "slightly worse" but his general state of health continues to improve, according to a medical bulletin published at 1138 GMT today.

The bulletin said that his temperature, blood pressure and pulse were staying within normal limits. But unofficial sources said that some of Marshal Tito's other organs were beginning to show signs of failure. They said that fluid had appeared in his lungs, which were functioning normally after the operation, and that his heart was weakening slightly.

TITO'S HEALTH UNDERSTANDABLE CAUSE FOR CONCERN

LD161342 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

["Health Condition of President Tito"--TANJUG headline; "pool" item]

[Text] Ljubljana, Jan 16 (TANJUG)--The panel of doctors today reports President Tito's general condition improved and the president having spent the past day without any major difficulties. President Tito was four days ago admitted to the Ljubljana clinic centre where a surgical intervention on blood vessels in his left leg was performed on the night between January 12 and 13. President Tito's health condition is quite understandably, a cause of concern to Yugoslavs whose undivided sympathies President Tito enjoys as the symbol and architect of present-day Yugoslavia and its non-aligned policy and self-management, the country's lasting commitments.

Best wishes for President Tito's recovery have come from numerous world statesmen and numerous leading states and political bodies, individuals and organizations.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee, the highest party body in the country, was yesterday informed about President Tito's health condition. The LCY Central Committee agreed with all measures taken in connection with President Tito's health condition. The LCY Central Committee also agreed with the assessments and measures adopted by the Yugoslav state and party presidencies at a recent joint session at which the two presidencies examined the current international situation, the situation in the country and tasks in the field of national economic stabilization.

BREZHNEV WISHES TITO 'COMPLETE RECOVERY'

LD161434 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President Tito continues to receive telegrams in which statesmen and prominent figures from all over the world convey their wishes for his speedy recovery.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has sent the following telegram to Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president and president of the LCY, through the Soviet ambassador in Belgrade:

"Dear Comrade Tito, I express my wish for your speedy and complete recovery. I sincerely believe that you will get over your illness and that you will be able to work for a long time and fruitfully in the interests of the people of Yugoslavia and of Soviet-Yugoslav friendship. With friendly greetings, L. Brezhnev."

TITO RECEIVES TELEGRAM WISHING RECOVERY FROM PRC'S HUA GUOFENG

AU161950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 15 Jan 80 AU

[From a report on telegrams of good wishes received by President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito from abroad]

[Text] Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, says in his telegram: "Dear Comrade Tito, it is with deep concern that I have received the news of your illness. I wish to send you my good wishes for your early recovery and that you will continue to make the greatest contribution to the prosperity of socialist, self-managing and nonalined Yugoslavia, the development of friendly relations between the Chinese and the Yugoslav parties and between our countries in the interest of the great goal of defense of world peace."

AFP: ALL LCY CELLS MEET TO HEAR REPORT ON TITO'S HEALTH

NC161515 Paris AFP in English 1505 GMT 16 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 16 (AFP)--Meetings of every cell of the 1,600,000-member Yugoslav Communist League (party) were convened today for a Central Committee letter on Marshal Tito's condition could be read. [as received] A reliable source said the letter--approved by the league's Central Committee yesterday--also informed party members all over the country of the international situation. The message was understood to restate Yugoslavia's political independence and its commitment to the principle of non-alignment.

LJUBLJANA MEETINGS DISCUSS DEFENSE, SELF-PROTECTION

Slovene National Defense Council

LD161840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--A regular session was held in Ljubljana today of the Slovene Presidency Council for National Defense. The council was briefed on topical issues concerning the military-political situation and on the progress of defense planning in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. The members of the council also examined the draft decision on appointment of members of provincial committees.

Union, Reserve Officers' Conference

LD162232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Vinko Hafner, president of the republican Council of the Slovene Trade Union Federation; Boris Bavdek, president of the republican Conference of the Slovene Federation of Socialist Youth; and Janez Japelj, chairman of the republican Committee of the Federation of Reserve Officers and their associates held discussions today on defense and self-protection training in these organizations, and also further cooperation and joint activities. Janez Japelj spoke about the role and tasks of the Federation of Reserve Officers in the ideopolitical education field and about the defense and self-protection training of members of the Federation of Reserve Officers, workers, citizens and young people. Last year reserve officers carried out about 1,000 defense-training activities, in which a large number of inhabitants took part.

The representatives of the trade unions, youth and reserve officers agreed on further cooperation in all spheres of defense and self-protection training for workers and of young people in particular.

CROATIAN PRESIDENCY MEETS ON STRENGTHENING DEFENSE

LD161653 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Jakov Blazevic the Croatian Presidency has debated topical questions concerned with the further development and strengthening of our self-defense and protection system, and has adopted a number of decisions and conclusions. It was affirmed that the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection is the creation of all working people and citizens. Led by the League of Communists, they achieve with every passing day increasingly important results and successes in the development of the system, which is the guarantee of the successful development of our socialist, self-managing and nonalined Yugoslavia, and of the defense of the heritage of our revolution.

The Presidency stated that the working people and citizens of Croatia, like all people in our country, are united in their support of the stands which our country has adopted and which it adopts now in connection with world events which arise. These stands are derived from consistent comprehension and implementation of the authentic principles of nonalined policy, freedom, independence and autonomy of peoples and countries.

The Presidency also reviewed the report on the work of the Croat Assembly Executive Council from May 1978 to November 1979, which will be discussed presently by the Croatian Assembly delegates. In the debate a positive assessment was made of the work and activity so far carried out by the Croat Assembly Executive Council and support was given to its permanent program orientation. Stress was also placed on the need for further promotion of the work of the Executive Council in accordance with its constitutional rights and obligations. The Presidency considered it essential to continue (?the positive trend) for every republican organ [words indistinct] within the framework of its own obligations and responsibilities so as to solve all those questions for which they are responsible in an even more effective way.

CROATIAN SAWP INFORMED OF TITO'S STATE OF HEALTH

LD162348 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2300 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The president of the Croatian SAWP Conference, Marijan Cvetkovic, informed the conference members about Comrade Tito's state of health.

The participants in the meeting sent a telegram to President Tito with warm wishes for a speedy recovery.

BOSNIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES DEFENSE, TITO'S HEALTH

AU161326 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 16 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sarajevo--A session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina has been held in the capital of this republic. The members of the Central Committee have been acquainted with President Tito's state of health.

In the light of the current international and the sociopolitical situation in the country, they discussed the implementation of the tasks in the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection, as well as the activities of the League of Communists and all other organized socialist forces in the implementation of the set measures of economic stabilization and other current political tasks.

MONTENEGRIN PRESIDENCY COUNCIL EXAMINES NATIONAL DEFENSE

LD161841 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Titograd--The Montenegrin Presidency Council for National Defense today examined the topical international political situation. A review was also made at the council session, chaired by Veljko Milatovic, of a number of questions in the sphere of national defense.

VOJVODINA PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE REVIEWS SECURITY, ECONOMIC TASKS

LD162112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1807 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--At today's augumented session of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee, which was chaired by Dusan Alimpic, a review was made of topical questions of the international political situation and further tasks of the Vojvodina League of Communists in strengthening security and social self-protection were established.

Proceeding from the conclusions and program for further activities of the organizations and organs of the league, adopted at the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee on 15 January, the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina League of Communists today gave a more direct definition of the orientations of its activity and of the work of the Presidium of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee in the coming 3 months.

The focus of activity of organs and all organizations of the Vojvodina League of Communists will be upon the further development of socialist self-managing relations in all spheres of life and work, the realization of the policy of socioeconomic stabilization and the tasks contained in the resolution on socioeconomic development this year. Following this line, the equality of nations and nationalities will be deepened, the delegate system will develop and brotherhood and unity and the socialist community will be strengthened. It is incumbent upon the Presidium of the Vojvodina League of Communist Provincial Committee to draw up direct measures toward promoting collective work and responsibility, ideopolitical, organizational, cadre and active training of the League of Communists.

News of the state of health and progress in the treatment of Comrade Tito is being followed with great interest by all working people and citizens, nations and nationalities of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina--the Provincial Committee stresses. Great love, respect and best wishes for a speedy return to health and recovery of Comrade Tito are being expressed throughout the province.

In addition to the members of the Provincial Committee, the meeting was attended by members of the LCY Central Committee and the Serbian League of Communist Central Committee from the Vojvodina League of Communists and by the secretaries of municipal committees of the Vojvodina League of Communists.

NEWSPAPERS CONDEMN INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

AU161550 [Editorial Report AU] Ljubljana DELO in Slovene on 12 January on pages 18-19 carries a 5,500-word article entitled "Soviet Intervention in Afghanistan: The Coup in Kabul Has Caused a Crisis of World Proportions and Endangered the Relaxation of Tension." The article is by Janko Lorenci, Bozidar Pahor, Avgust Pudgar, Miran Sustar, Moscow correspondent Vlada Jarc and New York correspondent Dragisa Boskovic. The article presents a history of events in Afghanistan since the coup in 1978 and "tries," as an introductory note puts it, "to illuminate these topical events from all the three viewpoints: the Eastern and Western bloc viewpoint and the nonalined one." It says that "the nonalined countries are rightly concerned about events in Afghanistan, for this is after Kampuchea a second military intervention in one of the members of the nonalined movement" and asserts that "the event in Afghanistan has perturbed the workers movement as a whole."

Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1514 on pages 41-44 carries a 3,600-word article by Mirko Klarin entitled "The World and Afghanistan: Obituary for Detente," which reviews the world reaction to "the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan," presents various analyses of the Soviet move and concludes by quoting the statement by Yugoslav Ambassador Miljan Komatina in the UN Security Council.

Belgrade NIN in the same issue on pages 44-46 carries a 2,000-word report by Nenad Briski, it special correspondent in Kabul, on his arrival in the town and his first impressions. He notes the presence of Soviet troops at the Presidential Palace and at the Bulgarian Embassy building and observes that the five Soviet divisions "are anything but popular among the people." He reports the efforts of the new government, "unpopular at home because of the foreign soldiers who came with it, or rather with whom it arrived," to gain respect in the world and to present the situation as normal.

In the same issue of NIN on pages 47, Miodrag Marovic in his 1,200-word column discusses "cold or hot war" listing the "covert, and more and more frequently overt interventions and aggressions" in the last decade as the American ones in Chile and Cambodia, the Vietnamese in Kampuchea and the Soviet in Afghanistan. He wonders why the world accepts "these local 'hot' wars" at the expense of small peoples and asks: "With all the deep changes experienced by the world in our time, does not this recall the dearly paid errors which, after the Munich sacrifice of Czechoslovakia, opened the way for World War II? At this time of world seething, is a return to 'cold' war and confrontation of blocs really possible or has everything changed to such an extent that we live in a circle of legitimate 'hot' wars as a way of solving certain contradictions and conflicts of interests?" Marovic argues that the rise of nonalinement and the pluralism of the roads to socialism have changed the situation.

Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2111 on 10 January on page 16 carries a 500-word unattributed commentary "The Danger of Military Interventions", noting Yugoslavia's support for the request of the nonalined countries in the Security Council for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The commentary says: "The practice that the big powers try with their army to 'aline' the nonalined countries within their ranks, to impose a dependent relationship on them and to order their roads of sociopolitical development is becoming more and more fatal. This policy of force tries to cloak itself in diplomatic phrases and to assume a legal cover of various agreements on 'mutual aid.'

"However, there are and there can be no justified and unjustified military interventions and legitimate and illegitimate interference in the internal affairs of other countries, just as there are no good or bad aggressions."

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 15 January on page 8 carries a 1,000-word Bogdan Decermic report from New York on Carter's opinions about the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the American analysis of the situation and their reaction to it.

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 15 January on page 1 carries a 900-word Jurij Gustincic report from New York on the Soviet veto in the Security Council vote on economic sanctions against Iran. He says that the United States has been privately urged by other countries to wait, considering that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has changed the situation and may influence the Iranians, but the United States wanted to demonstrate its firmness and did not mind the Soviet veto as a sign of an unyielding Soviet attitude.

DELO REJECTS MOSCOW PRAVDA CRITICISM OF AFGHANISTAN COMMENTARY

LD102016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana, January 10 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav daily DELO of Ljubljana today rejects the charges made by the Moscow PRAVDA against a commentary it published on developments in Afghanistan.

DELO notes that, in regard to developments in Afghanistan, it kept the public informed about the stands of all parties concerned. The daily underlines that it does not renounce its article attacked by the Moscow PRAVDA.

It will be noted that PRAVDA has accused DELO of "repeating the slanders from imperialist propaganda."

DELO expresses the wish that PRAVDA may also report so carefully and fully the Yugoslav stands on Afghanistan and all other questions like DELO does the Soviet stand.

The Ljubljana paper carries PRAVDA's commentary attacking it.

OSLOBODJENJE REGRETS SOVIET DISTORTION OF YUGOSLAV VIEWS

LD111225 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1135 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Sarajevo, January 11, (TANJUG)--The Sarajevo daily OSLOBODJENJE writes that the Soviet information media have again resorted to the "technique" of the underrating and distortion of Yugoslav views. This is not the first time that resource has been made to discrediting when Yugoslav views differ from Soviet views as they do now on Afghanistan and did recently regarding Kampuchea--and that the Soviet public is not acquainted with the official Yugoslav positions, writes the daily.

The daily underlines that the Soviet reporting is imputing to Yugoslavia a "U.S. position" and an "attack on Afghanistan and the U.S.S.R."

OSLOBODJENJE maintains that involved here is the "continuity of the logic according to which whoever does not think as we do is against us." It is also characteristic, writes the daily, that the Soviet information media leave no alternative at all for other commitment except to the Soviet or the U.S. side.

SERBIAN LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS MEETS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD162040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The implementation of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the resolution on economic development are the basic economic and political tasks this year in which the entire League of Communists, all organized forces and institutions of our society and every working man must become involved. This was stressed today by Dusan Gligorijevic, member of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee Presidium, in his report at the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee session during the discussion of tasks in the implementation of the economic stabilization policy.

Having pointed out the dynamic economic activity and the positive changes achieved in the economy of the republic, Gligorijevic stressed that the results attained in our economic operations have created a realistic basis for further activity in arresting certain negative trends which have been accurately detected. In this context, a high level of ideopolitical unity has been achieved concerning the resolve to persist in stabilization tasks.

Having recalled that this year, in addition to reducing imports, the Socialist Republic of Serbia must increase its exports by 6 percent, Gligorijevic said, among other things, that the orientation toward exports is, for many organizations of associated labor, the only way to make fuller use of their capacity and for attaining planned revenue. The production based on domestic sources of energy, raw materials and on reproduction material must be encouraged. In the quest for ways and means to increase exports the efforts of associated labor in material production alone are not sufficient. Exports must become a considerably greater preoccupation of foreign trade organizations, banks, chambers and other groups. Foreign trade organizations must, on the basis of their income links with the manufacturing industry, take over a considerable portion of the tasks and responsibilities in acquiring new markets, product sales, share of the risks and so forth.

Gligorijevic also drew attention to the fact that expenditure is also an area requiring organized action by the League of Communists and by all subjective forces of our society. A consistant and principled accord on a lower growth rate of expenditures, in relation to the growth of social products, is an essential condition for the attainment of stabilization and increased production and income.

Uncontrolled growth of expenditures, Gligorijevic said, essentially weakens the accumulative and reproductive ability of the economy and leads to increased domestic demand and a high rate of inflation. The trends in expenditures have been brought about by the fact that associated labor is still insufficiently linked and organized in a self-managing manner, so that it does not influence the income decisions in the necessary way. The decisions on joint expenditures in the self-managing interest communities are not subject to the influence of associated labor, while the investment expenditures are affected more by factors outside material production. In view of the fact that the link between the creation of income and the decisionmaking on its distribution has been severed, excessive expenditures become a necessary consequence of political compromises.

The question of expenditures, the report emphasizes, has therefore assumed ideological and political importance, in view of the fact that principled stances, social accords and self-management agreements are not being implemented. For the sake of more stable, even and faster development, it is necessary to considerably limit the growth of all aspects of expenditures and to carry out qualitative changes in the behavior of all subjects using the income.

The attitude toward these tasks represents the measure of ideological-political consistency regarding stabilization in all environments.

In this sense, it is necessary, without hesitation or vacillation, to bring the investments in the economy within the limits of available material possibilities, including the postponement of some already underway. Regarding general and joint expenditures, it is necessary to carry out a thorough debate on the use of internal reserves, on the elimination of unprofitability and on the postponement of construction of noneconomic projects, including housing.

It is exceptionally important to fully carry out this year the agreed tasks on relieving the economy. There must not be a repetition of those cases in which administrative measures affect those who behave in a rational manner. With the joint action of all subjective forces, it is necessary to examine and to supplement the social acords, self-management agreements and other self-managing acts which regulate the field of distribution with the aim of incorporating elements and commitments concerning the policy of economic stablization.

Gligorijevic then pointed out that the movement of personal incomes must be directly connected with the growth of income and productivity and emphasized that the struggle against the levelling of wages and for the more efficient evaluation of professional and creative work and greater efforts represents one of the most important areas of practical activity of the basic organizations of the League of Communists, trade unions and other self-management forces. He also emphasized that present relations in the acquisition of income and other benefits overemphasize activities which do not directly create income.

The development plans this year, as well as in the forthcoming medium-term period, must at the same time be plans for stabilization, Gligorijevic said in connection with the preparations for the new medium-term plan. He added that the League of Communists must have much greater influence in enabling the organizations of associated labor to solve primarily by themselves certain questions of interest to associated labor.

Emphasizing the need to react quickly and energetically against opposition attempts, in whatever form they appear, Dusan Gligorijevic observed that caring for the security of the country must be the responsibility of all our working people, that this country must be the responsibility of all our working people and that this must be expressed by bringing the lack of vigilance, omissions and irresponsibility at work to the lowest possible level.

At the end of his report at the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee session Dusan Gligorijevic said:

"At the beginning of this year, Comrade Tito called on all our working people, all communists, and especially leaders, to do their duty at their places of work. Regarding actions on stabilization, he particularly emphasized the responsibility of all republics and provinces. This is--Comrade Tito said--also the condition for further strengthening the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities, as the greatest achievement of our revolution and the basic guarantee of our successful development.

"I am certain that these words by Comrade Tito are supported by all our working people. I am also certain that today's session, as well as the actions of the League of Communists and other social forces which will follow, will resolutely contribute to this development."